The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 83.

SECOND EDITION

THE SCANDAL TRIAL.

Beecher's Interview with Mrs. Woodhull.

She Charges Him with Cowardice.

Conversations Between Tilton and the Defendant.

A Poor Opinion of "Sir Marmaduke's Musings."

A Long Letter from Beecher to Moulton.

The Tripartite Covenant---The "Tit for Tat" Article.

NEW YORK, April 7, 1875.

The usual large crowd sought for admission to the Brooklyn City Court room to-day to listen to the continuation of Henry Ward Beecher's testimony in the great scandal case, but only the regulation number were allowed to enter. Judge Neilson and all the counsel were on hand early, and at eleven o'clock Mr. Beecher resumed his place on the witness stand.

Mr. Cleveland's Examination Postponed.

The counsel for defendant was consulted about fifteen minutes, when Mr. Evarts said it would be better if Mr. Cleveland's further examination be deferred until he could have a short stay in the country, when he might be able to attend Court. The Judge and plaintiff's counsel concurred in this suggestion.

Mr. Beecher's Testimony.

The witness then testified: The interview with Mrs Woodhull about presiding at Steinway Hall meeting was on the day the evening of which the meeting took place, at Moulton's house; the interview lasted about twenty minutes, and immediately went down stairs and told the result of it to Tilton and Moulton; she had then gone away; I said she met me with some formalities and said she was engaged in an unpopular cause and desired the help of my people would have made any appearance of trouble or any remission of force an occasion of alarm and notice, and have excited when it was important that rumors should die and everything be quieted. The newspapers I did roll off, doing but little except to give general directions, and in so doing I was continually spurred and exhorted by those in interest. It could not be helped. The "Life of Christ," long delayed, had locked up the capital of the firm, and was likely to sink them. Finished it must be. Was ever book born of such sorrow as that was? The internal history of it will never be written. During all the time you literally were all my stay and comfort. I should have fallen on the way but for the courage which you inspired and hope which you breathed. My vacation was profitable. I came back hoping that the bitterness of death was passed. But T.'s troubles brought back the cloud with even severe suffering, for all this fall and winter I have felt that you did not feel satisfied with me, and that I seemed both to you and T. as contenting myself with a cautious or sluggish policy, willing to save myself, but not to risk anything for T. I have again and again probed my heart to see whether I was guilty in this double feeling, and the response is unequivocal that I am not. No man can see the difficulties that environ me unless he stands where I do. To say that I have a church on my hands is simple enough, but to have the five hundred and thousands of men pressing me each one with his keen suspicion or anxiety or zeal; to see the tendencies which, if not stopped, would break out into ruinous defense of me; to stop them without seeming to do it; to prevent any one questioning me; to meet and allay prejudices against T., which had their beginning years before this; to keep serene as if I was not alarmed or disturbed; to be cheerful at home and among friends, when I was suffering the torments of the damned; to pass sleepless nights often, and yet to come up fresh and full for Sunday—all this may be talked about, but the real thing cannot be understood from the outside, nor its wearing and grinding on the nervous system.

"God knows that I have put more thought and judgment and earnest desire into my efforts to prepare a way for T. and S. than I ever did for myself a hundred fold. As to the outside public, I have never lost an opportunity to soften prejudice, to refute falsehoods and to excite kindly feeling among all whom I met. I am thrown among clergymen, public men, and generally the makers of public opinion, and I have used every rational endeavor to repair the evils which have been visited upon T. and with increasing success."

A Forlorn Hope.

I said it almost broke my heart to see Elizabeth's name brought before the public in that way. In December, 1871, I remember the interview with Tilton in which his retirement from the Plymouth church was talked of; he complained that there was an unfriendly feeling manifested by my friends toward him, and he blamed me. I said I would not hold myself accountable for these dislikes and bad opinions; I said all these might be removed if he came back and took part in the proceedings in the church; in one of these interviews I thought he expressed himself as willing to come back, and I said, or may have expressed a feeling that he would be well received there; later on, when he talked of sending his letter declaring his non-membership to them, and said that he could go there and announce that himself, he did not appear to be inclined to do so; these conversations run for about two or three months; in an interview with him about it at Moulton's house in December, 1871, he never said to me that I should not make reason for his writing the Life of Mrs. Woodhull; now there was no conversation as how this work was to be treated by me at that interview, nor did anything take place at any of these interviews in reference to the method of dropping his name from the church rolls; he never told me that he never again would cross the threshhold of the church; Tilton never presented an argument to me in reference to the letter of dismissal, and regarding the liberality and looseness of the views of other members of the church.

Mr. Evarts read that portion of Mr. Tilton's direct testimony in relation to this matter, but witness denied that there were any such discussions between them. In January, 1872, I met Tilton on the cars at Springfield, Massachusetts. I was leaving Springfield for Boston, and had not gone far when

A Hand was Laid on My Shoulder,

and turning around I found it was Tilton; he said he had been lecturing in that vicinity, and was going to Boston to fill an engagement; we talked of home matters, and he asked me to call again at his house and not let anything which had occurred interrupt them; he then went to the desk and wrote; I remonstrated with him and asked him if he was not afraid it would hurt his eyes; he had a book with him on the Life of John Woolman, which I looked over; we talked about it, and Tilton was loud in his praise of the writer; said I would get the book, and I did; I did not say, when he was writing, that I hoped it was not another Sir Marmaduke poem; in that conversation he did not say his desire was to shield Elizabeth, but in doing so he protected me; before writing the letter of February 5, 1872, to Moulton, something occurred to make me write it; I went the week before to Moulton's office; he did not appear to see me, and went about his work; when going out he

Spoke Coldly to me,

and when I entered into conversation with him he was very abrupt, and appeared angry; he said it was very well for me who had friends and a home, to disregard Tilton; that he was suffering and was being injured by those who were around me; the conversation was very trying to me, as it was going away the next week that I could get off to go off until clearing myself in the court of honor, and fulfilling my obligation to Theodore Tilton; I was certain I had fulfilled every obligation to Tilton I had entered into.

Mr. Evarts read a letter written by Beecher to Moulton, telling him he was leaving the city for a week, and about meeting Tilton in the railroad cars; this was a letter of February 15th, 1872, already in evidence. During the reading of the letter witness said: The anxiety I referred to in the letter was that

The Troubles in Tilton's Family

should not be dragged into any church and make the subject of church inquiry; the expostulations with me were that I had damaged Tilton's prospects and given my weight to Bowen with stories, and that my influence should be used to re-establish Tilton in his last position.

Mr. Evarts continued to read the letter to the effect that the writer had used every effort to restore Tilton's reputation with increasing success.

The following is the letter:

Beecher to Moulton.

MONDAY, February 5, 1872.—My Dear Friend—I leave town to-day, and expect to pass through from Philadelphia to New Haven. Shall not be here till Friday. About two weeks ago I met T. in the cars going to B. He was kind. We talked much. At the end he told me to go on with my work without the least anxiety, so far as his feelings and actions were the occasion of apprehension. On returning home from New Haven (where I am three days in the week, delivering a course of lectures to theological students) I found a note from E., saying that T. felt hard toward me, and was going to see or write me before leaving for the West. She kindly added: "Do not be cast down. I bear this almost always, but the God, in whom we trust, will deliver us all safely. I know you do, and are willing abundantly to help him, and I also know your embarrassments." These were words of warning, but also of consolation, for I believe E. is beloved of God, and that her prayers for me are sooner heard than mine for myself or for her. But it seems that a change has come to T. since I saw him in the cars. Indeed, ever since he has felt more intensely the force of feeling in society and humiliations which environ his enterprise, he has growingly felt that I had a power to help which I did not develop, and I believe that you have participated in this feeling. It is natural you should. T. is dearer to you than I can be. He is with you. All his trials lie open to your eye daily. But I see you but seldom, and my personal relations, environments, necessities, humiliations, dangers and perplexities you cannot see or imagine. If I had not gone through this great year of sorrow I would not have believed that any one could pass through my experience and be alive or sane. I have been the centre of three distinct circles, each one of which required clear-mindedness and peculiarly inventive or originating power, viz.: 1. The great church; 2, the newspaper; 3, the book. The first I could neither get out of nor slight. The sensitiveness of so many of my people would have made any appearance of trouble or any remission of force an occasion of alarm and notice, and have excited when it was important that rumors should die and everything be quieted. The newspapers I did roll off, doing but little except to give general directions, and in so doing I was continually spurred and exhorted by those in interest. It could not be helped. The "Life of Christ," long delayed, had locked up the capital of the firm, and was likely to sink them. Finished it must be. Was ever book born of such sorrow as that was? The internal history of it will never be written. During all the time you literally were all my stay and comfort. I should have fallen on the way but for the courage which you inspired and hope which you breathed. My vacation was profitable. I came back hoping that the bitterness of death was passed. But T.'s troubles brought back the cloud with even severe suffering, for all this fall and winter I have felt that you did not feel satisfied with me, and that I seemed both to you and T. as contenting myself with a cautious or sluggish policy, willing to save myself, but not to risk anything for T. I have again and again probed my heart to see whether I was guilty in this double feeling, and the response is unequivocal that I am not. No man can see the difficulties that environ me unless he stands where I do. To say that I have a church on my hands is simple enough, but to have the five hundred and thousands of men pressing me each one with his keen suspicion or anxiety or zeal; to see the tendencies which, if not stopped, would break out into ruinous defense of me; to stop them without seeming to do it; to prevent any one questioning me; to meet and allay prejudices against T., which had their beginning years before this; to keep serene as if I was not alarmed or disturbed; to be cheerful at home and among friends, when I was suffering the torments of the damned; to pass sleepless nights often, and yet to come up fresh and full for Sunday—all this may be talked about, but the real thing cannot be understood from the outside, nor its wearing and grinding on the nervous system.

"God knows that I have put more thought and judgment and earnest desire into my efforts to prepare a way for T. and S. than I ever did for myself a hundred fold. As to the outside public, I have never lost an opportunity to soften prejudice, to refute falsehoods and to excite kindly feeling among all whom I met. I am thrown among clergymen, public men, and generally the makers of public opinion, and I have used every rational endeavor to repair the evils which have been visited upon T. and with increasing success."

"But the roots of this prejudice are long. The catastrophe which precipitated him from his place only disclosed the feelings that had existed long. Neither he nor you can be aware of the feelings of the classes in society on other grounds than the late rumors. I mention this to explain why I know with absolute certainty that no mere statement, letter, testimony or affirmation will reach the root of affairs and reinstate them. Time and work will, but a chronic unrest requires chronic remedies. If my destruction would place him all right, that shall not stand in the way. I am willing to step down and out. No one can offer more than that. That I do offer. Sacrifice me without hesitation, if you can clearly see your way in his safety and happiness thereby. I do not think any good would be gained by it. I should be destroyed, but he would not be saved. E. and the children would have their future clouded.

"In one point of view I could desire the sacrifice on my part. Nothing can possibly be so bad as the horror of the great darkness in which I spend much of my time. I look upon death as sweeter faced than any friend I have in the world. Life would be pleased if I could see that rebuilt that is shattered. But to live on the sharp and ragged edge of anxiety, remorse, fear, despair, and yet to put on all the appearance of serenity and happiness, cannot be endured much longer."

Witness stated in reference to this that he had stated everywhere that Tilton was a chaste man, and that the stories repeated to Bowen were false. I undertook to clean his character, but not in regard to what occurred at a later period from his associations. It was understood that Elizabeth should not hear of these stories. When I spoke of

"Stepping Down and Out."

I referred to the fact that rather than that the church should be mixed up in any investigation relating to Tilton's family sooner than that I would leave the church, for it would destroy it. When I wrote this letter I was therefore in the depths of the depths. I know of no more horrible evil in this world than to hurt a friend.

In reference to the expression "I am alone," I referred to the circumstance that I was shut up with him in a policy of silence regarding the matter. The phrase, "though you love me not," referred to his treatment of me on Saturday, and his treatment of me when he said I was not the man he thought I was. During the year I wrote of

The Great Sorrow

that oppressed me. It was the everlasting resurrection of trouble which was always coming up. I had abundant causes for fear besides Tilton and his family. I feared that an imputation would be cast on me of being a minister. I feared the story would go around the church, and there would be inquiries in my church, and it would damage my usefulness; that there would be a conflagration in my church which would utterly destroy it. I did not see any way out of it, and I did a great deal for Tilton's sake, for my own sake I did a great deal more. The charge then was improper advances. The other charge had not then been made.

A Talk With the "Mutual Friend."

Between these letters of February 5th and March 5th, 1872, to Moulton, I had a conversation with him about an article in the *Golden Age*. We had a talk about the retirement of Tilton and his difficulties with Bowen.

The letter of March 5th, 1872, was read by Mr. Evarts, and witness was questioned, and answered: This estimate in regard to my feelings about Moulton in dealing with matters was true. He seemed to me a true manly brother. The reference to "Night cometh in which no man can work," refers to the constant feelings of a Christian man on the uncertainty of life. There was an interview between Moulton about the *Golden Age* proof, at which there was no other person present. It was in Moulton's upper room.

Mr. Evarts said he would not go into the interview until after the recess, which was then taken.

After the recess the examination was continued.

Interview at Moulton's House.

Q. Mr. Beecher, won't you proceed now and give us the interview at Moulton's house with Moulton, in which this *Golden Age* slip was introduced? A. It was in the forenoon, if I recollect right. After the greetings I sat down by the side of Mr. Moulton's bed. He took the article and threw it carelessly over, and said: "Read that and tell me what you think about it," and I took the article and read it through, and was so astounded at the idea of his putting such an article before me that I said: "Good heavens, what do you mean, Frank?" He wanted to know what would be the effect of its publication. "Well," said I, "the effect will be inevitable, for its publication will defeat everything we have been trying to do. The publication of this article is a disclosure of the matter and the whole thing becomes public." "Do you think so?" said he. "I know so." Well, there was very little conversation on the subject between us, but that was about the substance. We didn't argue it at all. He pounded it to me to see. That is about the whole that passed between us.

The Bowen Letter.

Q. Now, Mr. Beecher, I will ask, whether, when the Bowen letter, in its text or its contents, was mentioned as the subject, if you ever admitted, with or without qualification, any of the charges therein contained? A. I never did.

Q. Was there not one of these matters admitted in any form? A. No one in any manner, shape, form or degree verily.

The Tripartite Covenant.

Q. Now, Mr. Beecher, how much knowledge preliminary did you have of the arbitration, the tripartite covenant or settlement with Tilton? A. Very little, sir.

Q. Will you narrate to us what you had to do with it, with any of its preliminaries? A. I had something to do with it. Moulton had talked with me about whether there could not be an arbitration and a quiet settlement of all our difficulties, including the payment of the debt owed to Tilton by Bowen and the burying of old difficulties finally out of sight. He wanted to know if it would not be a good thing to ask some of my influential friends in the church to assist. In the matter of a consulting committee, as I understood, I said I thought it would be very good if I could manage it. He mentioned names. "Well," said I, "Mr. James Freeland is a friend of Tilton, and Claflin is a friend of Bowen, and I would trust them so far as I was concerned." I suppose I had no doubt they were, and that was

The First Dawn.

I think, of the matter on my mind. Afterward, when the matter took some more form, I then learned more about it; I learned that there had been some preliminary meeting, and that they meant to draw up articles which should include us all in that final settlement. I knew no more that I recollect until I was called to sign it.

"Tit for Tat."

Q. Now, Mr. Beecher, do you remember any thing arising and brought to your notice in reference to what has been spoken of as the "Tit for Tat" article proceeding from the Woodhull and Claflin press? A. I never saw it. I heard it spoken of. I heard him give a statement of an article which the Woodhulls, as I understood, proposed to publish, but which was going about in slips, and included in it the names of a great many respectable men and women, against whom charges were made, and that on seeing that, he had gone down in great indignation and broke his connection with her as gloriously as he had formed it.

Q. Now, sir, when Tilton was making any narrative to you about this article, and the consequent termination of his relations with Mrs. Woodhull, did you say to him that you thought he had done an unwise thing to break his acquaintance with the woman, that "she had been sufficiently dangerous even when we were on friendly terms with her, and there was no telling what she might do if we became enemies." Did you say anything to him of that kind? A. No, sir.

Mr. Beecher Not Responsible.

Q. Now, Mr. Tilton has said this, that "My relation with Mrs. Woodhull was a foolish one and wrong. I do not ask anyone to palliate it, but I say before God that Mr. Beecher is as much responsible for it as I am?" A. I say before God, I am not responsible for it at all.

The "Woodhull Scandal."

Q. Now, Mr. Beecher, in reference to an occurrence in the end of October or beginning of November, 1872, the publication in the Woodhull and Claflin paper of what has been known as the "Woodhull Scandal" prior to the appearance of the paper, had you learned in any way or form that there was to appear any such publication. A. I had. I had a vague impression, and from what source derived I can't say; that the first knowledge was a visitation to my house of a tall, thin, lank old gentleman, about sixty years of age, who came to tell me there was an awful thing going to be published.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Decision in a War Claim Case.

The Petition of a Pardoned Rebel Dismissed.

Cession of Mexican Territory to the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1875.

Decision in a War Claim Case.

In the Court of Claims, John Runte sued for $11,000, that being the proceeds of the sale of his property in West Virginia confiscated during the war for alleged treason and rebellion. He claimed that the Presidential pardon reinstated him in all his rights of property, and consequently he was entitled to the above sum. Judge Loring delivered the opinion of the Court, adverse to the claim, as Congress expressly provides no money shall be drawn from the Treasury except by appropriation, consequently the President is positively excluded from any control of national property. The power vested in the President to pardon crimes does not authorize him to restore forfeited property, and the proclamation of December 22, 1868, under which the claimant was pardoned, does not restore confiscated property. The petition was dismissed.

The Question of Cession of Mexican Territory to the United States.

It has been known here for some time past that the Mexican Government has been anxious to dispose a portion of its territory to the United States—enough at least to pay off outstanding claims and bring a good round balance into the Mexican Treasury. The matter was secretly discussed in Mexican Council last July, and as a preliminary step to the negotiation as well as to enhance the price of the territory proposed to be offered, and to conform to invariable diplomatic usage, the Mexican administration promulgated a series of vigorous protests to the people that it would not under any possible circumstance *part with any* more territory.

The Diaro.

official, of August 16th, contained an intimation that the Mexican Government had made a proposition to the United States for the cession of the districts or States of Leon, Coahuila, Sinora, Cinola, Durango and Lower California, and an editorial denouncing the proposed partition and sale in the following emphatic terms:

"The Mexican people have always regarded with indignation any idea of a cession of a part, *even an inch*, of their territory, and to-day the Mexican who should propose such a thing would not even be tried, judged as a criminal, but we should hand him over to the medical fraternity as a case of extreme lunacy. Such is our conviction, and such is the conviction of all Mexicans. This Government has not made nor will it ever admit propositions for parting with a single lot of the territory of the nation."

They Never Will Consent.

The *Diaro* has indeed been thrown into hysterics whenever the question of a cession to the United States has been raised, precisely as the Danish diplomats protested in 1865-6 pending our negotiations for the Danish West Indies, that they never would consent to the cession, but when we took them at their word, turned quite around and demanded that Uncle Sam should take and pay for the Islands whether he wanted them or not, and employed or "permitted" Mr. James R. Soley to write a sixty-eight page pamphlet entitled, "The Danish Islands." Are we bound in honor to pay for them?

All the Mexican official and unofficial protests against the cession of more territory to the United States are mere diplomatic subterfuges for a higher price. The present Mexican administration cannot control its border inhabitants or meet just claims of the United States. The cession of more territory is the last and only remedy. Whether we want the tract proposed to be proffered is another question.

The New Gold Fields.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs today received a telegram from Agent Bingham, at the Cheyenne River agency, stating that he can bring to Washington nine Sioux chiefs, including three or four prominent Black Hills men, whenever needed, for the consummation of negotiations to purchase the reservation. The Commissioner will not direct them to come until he receives reports from the other agents in the Sioux country, so as to have all proper representatives of the tribe here at the same time.

THE MINERS' WAR.

Three Regiments of Troops Ordered to Hazleton—The Special Police From Philadelphia Frightened Away—Suicidal Policy of the Miners.

HAZLETON, April 7.—Two regiments of infantry and one of artillery are ordered and expected to-day. About fifty of the special police who arrived last night left early this morning for Philadelphia, from intimidation. The suicidal policy of the men in stopping the pumps may be readily understood when the fact is stated that if a compromise should be immediately effected it will take from four to five months to pump these mines dry, so that all time the miners must necessarily remain idle.

WILKESBARRE, April 7.—The Sheriff to-day became satisfied that it was useless to try any longer to preserve order in the coal regions by a *posse comitatus*, and called for troops. Gen. Osborn at once ordered the Ninth regiment of infantry and the Wyoming Artillery of this city, with a battery of four guns, to proceed to Hazleton. The General and his staff left here on the 2 P. M. train for the scene of disorder.

Fire in a Mine at Stockton—Miners Refuse to Assist in Putting it Out.

HAZELTON, PA., April 7.—A fire broke out accidentally in one of the mines at Stockton to-day, and the miners, at a meeting especially called to consider the question, absolutely refused to assist in putting it out, although such action on their part is in direct opposition to their interests. A messenger from Stockton arrived for assistance to put out the fire, and a squad of special police have been detailed for that purpose. Linderman, proprietor of the Stockton Company, telegraphed here offering a steam fire engine company $10,000 if they will quench the fire. The pumps at Buck Mountain are all idle, and a raid is looked for at that place to-night.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1875.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England and the Middle States, generally clear weather during the day, with slowly rising temperature, easterly to southerly winds and falling barometer.

The Rivers.

The Ohio and Central Mississippi rivers will fall slowly. The lower Missouri will rise.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, April 7, 1875.

Interesting to Shippers.

The suit of the First National Bank of Toledo, brought to recover seventeen thousand dollars advanced on a bill of lading of a load of grain, which in the course of business came into the hands of the New York Indemnity Co., resulted in a verdict for the full amount claimed.

Dr. Sadler, Oculist and Aurist,

has removed to No. 256 Penn avenue. Eye, Ear, Throat and Catarrh specialties. Spectacles perfectly adjusted to weak eyes. TTHS

THE ELECTIONS.

Republican Victory in Rhode Island.

The Largest Majority Ever Given in the State.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7.—The State election occurred to-day. The question of the repeal of the prohibitory law partially broke up the political parties, and it renders the classification of Assemblymen impossible. There is no election of Governor or Lieutenant Governor, but the remainder of the Republican State ticket is elected by a very large majority, the largest ever given in the State. With three wards and three towns to hear from, Henry Lippitt, regular Republican, supported by the Liquor Dealers' League, for Governor, has 7,084; Rowland Hazard, Independent Republican, supported by the Prohibitionists, has 7,590; and Charles R. Cutler, Democrat, 4,345.

Returns from the entire State, except Block Island, give Hazard 8,685, Lippitt 8,286 and Cutler 5,138. The majority for the Republican candidates for Secretary of State, Attorney General and Treasurer is between 11,000 and 12,000. The vote is the largest ever cast in this State with one exception.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, NEB., April 7.—The municipal election yesterday resulted in the election of Col. Chase as Mayor, Ludlow for Clerk, and five Councilmen, all Republicans. The Democrats elected the Treasurer, Marshal, Police Judge and one Councilman.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, April 7.—The Democrats elected their entire city ticket yesterday, and ten out of twelve Aldermen.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—It is understood important changes are soon to be made in the management of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad.

—The United States steamer Despatch has arrived at Pensacola. The Senatorial excursion party will leave for the North overland.

—At Brownsville, Tenn., last Tuesday evening, Robt. Medlin, County Court Clerk, was shot and killed in his office by two brothers named Henry and Ely Bond.

—A man named Foy, charged with murder in Monroe county, Indiana, three years ago, was arrested at Atkin station, Ark. He will be taken to Indiana for trial.

—During a fire in San Francisco on Wednesday, an explosion of Giant powder occurred, and a number of men, women and children were crushed in the falling ruin or perished in the flames.

—Judge Herskill, of the First Circuit Court of Tennessee, at Memphis, has decided that the city has a right to tax the shares of both residents and non-residents in national banks in that city.

—The suit brought by W. M. Ampt, Attorney for the State of Ohio, against Hamilton county, for taxes withheld since 1862, has been decided in favor of the State by the referee. The entire claim was allowed, excepting the interest, the amount of the judgment being $37,276.34.

"TORIES OF THE UNION."

Facts Stronger than Presumptions.

The London *Spectator* says that Englishmen, and especially English tories, regard favorably the Democrats of the United States because they are "the tories of the Union." This explanation may at first appear paradoxical. The very name of a democrat commits him against the political principles and systems which are sacred to the tory. It seems a contradiction in terms to say that a man of the people, who, by tradition, education and circumstance has been taught to regard them as occupying a common level of rights and privileges, can sympathize with the ideas of inherited caste and class and hereditary distinctions. Yet facts are stronger than presumptions. The *Spectator* is right. "The tories of the Union" are they who call themselves Democrats.

There have been few examples so remarkable of the perverse application of a name or of wilde departure from early theories. Our Democrats most conspicuously exhibited this spirit in the years that preceded the war and the agitation which led to it. As if by instinct they set themselves against the popular ideas and purposes of the time. They made an informal alliance with that party of the slave power which is composed of the most possible variety and excellence and entirely free from every unwholesome and hurtful adulteration—being the very quintessence of purity. In dealing at No. 51 Smithfield street, you may always count on finding fresh and goods of unrivaled excellence at fair and reasonable prices. See advertisement.

In Their New Home.

Among the monied institutions that have been moving into their new quarters within the last week or two, we notice that the Smithfield street Savings Bank has fitted up their new home at the corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, in style, making it one of the most complete banking houses in the city. The bank now ranks among the safe and reliable monied institutions of our city and is safe in every particular. Its officers are courteous and accommodating gentlemen, and its Cashier, Mark Scott, is peculiarly well suited for the position he occupies. He is daily making friends for the bank and unlike some we know, is always ready to give you a polite and civil answer. We wish the bank continued success in their "new home."

Flour and Feed.

We have much pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the new flour and feed store of Myler Bros., 33 Federal street, wholesale and retail dealers in flour and feed, baled hay, mill feed, salt, &c. They are the special agents of the Eagle Mills, which manufacture flour made of pure white winter wheat, guaranteed. The Silver Lake and Iris brands are specialties worthy the attention of the trade and housekeeper. Their stocks of hay, feed of all kinds, salt, &c., will be found complete, and they are prepared to sell as low as any firm in the trade. We advise our readers will give these young merchants a call.

Fine Clothing.

Mr. Walter Anderson, the popular and well known Merchant Tailor, at No. 1 Fifth avenue, (Diamond Bank Block,) has now in store the finest assortment of seasonable goods for gentlemen's wear in the city of Pittsburgh. His stock is entirely new, selected expressly for this market and contains no old, shop-worn or unfashionable fabrics. Gentlemen should call and examine his stock and prices before ordering their spring suits.

Dr. Prestley.

It affords us pleasure to announce that our citizens will have the opportunity of hearing a lecture from this well-known pulpit orator this evening in the Wylie avenue U. P. Church, corner of Wylie avenue and Devillier street. The subject announced is "The Bible and Science." From what we know of the Doctor modern scientists will be handled without gloves. The lecture is free. The public are cordially invited.

Everything to make your home comfortable, at H. C. REINEMAN'S, 201 Penn avenue.

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The best and cheapest house furnishing and ornamental goods in the city at H. C. REINEMAN'S, 201 Penn avenue.

A BOSTON medium has learned from the spirit of Christopher Columbus that the two hemispheres were separated 12,000 years ago. This is extremely interesting, but we should be very much better pleased if Christopher would inform us if Lief Erickson really did discover this continent a thousand years ago, and if he, Columbus, has not been traveling under false pretenses during the last four hundred years.

DON'T HACK, HACK, COUGH, HACK.

Cough is a symptom by which various diseased conditions of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs manifest themselves. But whether it arises from the irritation produced in the throat and larynx by taking cold, from an attack of Bronchitis, from incipient Consumption, or from various other causes, nothing will allay it more speedily or cure it more permanently than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It does not matter whether it be a recent attack, or a lingering cough, the Discovery is in either case equally well adapted for its relief and permanent cure. In fact, it will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine, and it does it, not by drying it up, but by removing the cause, subduing the irritation, and healing the affected parts. No time should be lost in commencing the use of a proper medicine for the relief of a cough, for unless this course is pursued, serious and dangerous disease of the lungs is liable to result. Golden Medical Discovery is sold by all dealers in medicine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PIONEER
LAMP, OIL AND GLASSWARE HOUSE.
R. P. WALLACE & CO.,
No. 39 Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers and Jobbers in Oils, Lamps, Chandeliers; also, Window Glass, Prescription Vials and Table Glassware. The attention of cash and short time buyers is invited to our large and well assorted stock, which we are prepared to offer at the lowest prices yet reached.

R. P. WALLACE & CO.

RITER & CONLEY,
SUCCESSORS TO JAMES M. RITER,
BUILDERS OF
OIL TANKS, BLAST FURNACES, SIEMEN FURNACES,
Rolling Mill Stacks, Iron Roofing,
And all kinds of Sheet Iron Work,
ALSO, COPPER WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Works, 55 and 56 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa

REMOVAL.
L. T. YODER,
Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FRENCH & AMERICAN CONFECTIONERY,
Has Removed to 51 Smithfield Street,
Third Door Below Fourth Avenue.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds were filed for record since our last report:

W. F. Trimble to Christian L. Grasman, February 18, 1875; lot 24x100 feet on Market street, Allegheny. Price.....$2,100

William B. Klein to Alfred George Beck, February 5, 1875; lot in Lower St. Clair township. Price.....$800

Henry Ostein to Fritz Ostein; May 12, 1874; lot in Wilkins township. Price.....$500

Andrew Rankin to William A. Ellis, March 18, 1875; lot 96x127 feet, in Sewickley. Price.....$1,000

Oliver M. Heath to Henry Pickman, April 9, 1874; three acres of land in Elizabeth township. Price.....$900

John Pomeleon to Caleb Parr, March 19, 1875; lot in Fayettsville. Price.....$350

Wm. A. Duvall to Elizabeth Duvall, January 25, 1875; 93½ acres of land in Franklin township. Consideration.....$10

Alfred McDonald to Mrs. C. Brown, March 24, 1875; lot 24x130 feet on Locust street, Allegheny. Price.....$5,000

F. M. Lowe to Margaret McClintock, November 28, 1874; four lots in Shousetown. Price...$3,400

Joseph McCurg to Valentine Zank, November 24, 1874; lot 30x80 feet on Ridge avenue, Allegheny. Price.....$1,300

David W. Riggs to Charles H. Humbert, August 17, 1874; two lots in McKeesport. Price.....$550

Adam Reineman, Administrator of Augustus Angel, to Andrew Kreasling, March 8, 1875; lot 23x85 feet on Long Lane, Allegheny. Consideration.....$1

F. B. Holmes to L. B. W. Gill, April 1, 1874; lot 45x120 feet on Dennison avenue, Twentieth ward, city. Price.....$6,000

John Crawford to Robert Elliott, March 3, 1875; coal under fifty acres of land in Elizabeth township. Price.....$60

David Rankin to Robert Culbert, February 19, 1874; 4 acres and 104 perches of land in Elizabeth township. Price.....$1,300

Asher Vankirk to Sarah McCall, July 30, 1872; lot 22x140 feet on Walnut street, McKeesport. Price.....$600

John H. Hare, Sheriff, to S. H. Geyer, December 11, 1874; interest of Thos. R. Geyer in a lot 140 100 feet on Federal street, Allegheny. Price.....$10,000

John H. Hare, Sheriff, to S. H. Geyer, interest of Thos. R. Geyer in lot 24x120 feet on Pearl street, Third ward, Allegheny. Price.....$1,000

Asaph T. Rowand to Mary Thomas, March 15, 1875; three lots in INDIANA R. R.

Thomas Anderson to J. H. Watt, February 15, 1875; lot 33x100 feet on Anderson street, Thirty-seventh ward, city. Price.....$1,500

George Fisher to Henry Yingling, February 24, 1875; 49 acres and 80 perches of land in Richland township. Price.....$1,800

John H. Hare, Sheriff, to Matilda Rambo, the interest of George W. De Camp in a lot on Penn avenue and Fourth street, Pittsburgh, 24x130 feet. Price.....$8,000

Matilda Rambo to George W. De Camp, March 27, 1875; lot on Penn avenue and Fourth street, Pittsburgh, 24x130 feet. Price.....$15,000

Fred Rockert, Sr., to Robert C. Alderson, March 1, 1873; one lot in Millvale borough. Price.....$600

Joseph Lee to Henry Stiltz, March 16, 1875; lot in Etna borough. Price.....$125

Joseph Speer, Executor of John Speer, deceased, to Susan Frowenfield, March 11, 1863; forty-seven acres and twenty-one perches in Indiana township. Price.....$1,500

Samuel McCullough to John M. Stewart, April 3, 1875; seventy-three acres and four perches of land in Fallowfield township. Price.....$1,500

Wm. McCullough to Samuel McCullough, November 26, 1862; six acres and 147 perches of land in Fallowfield township. Price.....$250

Alexander Chambers to James A. Chambers, January 20, 1873; 27 acres and 102 perches of land in Lower St. Clair township. Consideration.....$1

James A. Chambers to Martha J. Chambers, January 21, 1873; same as above. Consideration.....$1

Alexander Chambers to James A. Chambers, February 28, 1873; sundry lots in South Versailles and Lower St. Clair township. Price.....$10,000

William H Conley and Samuel R. Stewart, executors of James M. Bitter, to Edwell R. Moorhead, December 12, 1874; lot on Water street, Pittsburgh, 48x100 feet. Price.....$18,500

A. H. Lane et al. to W. E. Schmertz, September 19, 1874; ground rent for property in Virgin alley. Price.....$300

Clarence Murray et al. to Harriet W. Potter, November 7, 1874; ground rent on lot on Chatham street, city. Price.....$418

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

Specials to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

STEUBENSVILLE, April 7, 1875.

There are sixteen feet of water in the channel, and falling. The weather is cloudy and warm. Passed up—Georges Lyle and Granite State. Down—Carrie Brooks, R. W. Skillinger, John Penny, Boaz, John Dippold, J. S. McDonald and Wm. Stone. Departed—Forest City, for Wheeling.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., April 7, 1875.

There are three feet two inches of water in the channel, and falling. The weather is clear; thermometer 75.

OIL CITY, April 7, 1875.

There are seven feet three inches of water in the channel, and falling. The weather is warm and cloudy.

GREENSBORO, PA., April 7, 1875.

The river is falling slowly, with five feet six inches water in the channel. The weather is clear and warm.

BROWNSVILLE, April 7, 1875.

The river is falling, with nine feet of water in the channel. The weather is clear; thermometer 58 at 7 P. M.

CINCINNATI, April 7, 1875.

There are thirty-six feet ten inches of water in the channel, and stationary. The weather is fine and warm. Arrived—Longworth, New Orleans. Departed—H. S. Turner, Shawneetown.

ST. LOUIS, April 7, 1875.

Arrived—Dugan and Lewis, Missouri River; Lady Lee, Peoria; Johnson and Savannah, Keokuk; Helena, Vicksburg; Comet, Quincy; Kellogg, Illinois River. Departed—Savannah and Johnson, Keokuk; C. W. Mead, Fort Benton; Irvine, Pittsburgh; Lady Lee, Peoria; Grand Tower, Memphis; Lizzie Hart, Vicksburg, New Orleans; Lewis, Missouri River; Swift, Cincinnati; John Means, Nashville. The river is about stationary, and the upper river falling. The weather is clear and warm.

EVANSVILLE, April 8, 1875.

The weather is clear; mercury 59 to 79. Wind from the south. The river has risen 18 inches, with 26 ft 2 in feet on the falls. Arrived—W. Garret and barges, 8 P. M.; Geo. Roberts, 9:30 A. M. Down—Benton, 10:30; Spottsville, 18 A. M.; Fearless, 2 P. M.; Lizzie Hart and Gladstone, 2 P. M.; Peterburne, 3:30; Mary Houston, 4. The Houston is adding largely here, and will leave nearly full. Business fair.

CAIRO, April 7, 1875.

Arrived—Oakland, Pittsburgh, 5 P. M.; Capitol City, St. Louis, 5 P. M.; Benton, Pittsburgh, 6; Sunbeam, New Orleans, 6. Departed—Capitol City, E. Eckert, St. Louis, 4 P. M.; Oakland, New Orleans, 5; Benton passed down at 5; Susie Silver, St. Louis, 5. The river has 40 feet 2 inches of water, and is rising. The weather is cloudy.

LOUISVILLE, April 7, 1875.

The river is rising, with thirteen feet in the canal and eleven feet in Indian chute

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED,
T. F. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 99¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¾.

THE several visits of Kings and Emperors in Europe are said to have reference to the election of a Pope, the desire being to prevent an Infallibilist successor to Pius IX.

THE mining troubles at Hazelton have reached a point requiring the use of the military, and Governor Hartranft has sent the First Regiment of the National Guard to the scene of trouble.

RUMORS of troubles between the Pacific Mail and Panama Railroad are broached. The former proposes to ship its China freight over the Union Pacific road, and the latter proposes to start a rival steamship line.

THE prospect for a general resumption of work in our rolling mills is now better than at any time since the lock-out began. Indeed, work has already commenced in some of them, and our information is to the effect that nearly all will be in operation in a few days.

INGERSOLL, one of the principals in the Ring suits, has been pardoned by Governor Tilden. Some mystery surrounds the affair, although it is rumored that he will turn State's evidence, and give valuable testimony against other parties. If true, this will justify the pardon. If not, the pardon will be severely criticised.

RUSSIA in Asia, considered from the standpoint of Mr. Schuyler's revelations, is still attracting attention in European cabinets and journals. The peculations, extravagance, and jobbery of all kinds, exhibited by the governing class of Russians assigned to positions in Asia, are quite remarkable. For example, the Governor of Tashkend collected $70,000 of illegal taxes; in another place, the people were induced to patronize a Savings Bank, and when $15,000 had accumulated, the bank was seized. At another time 14,000 camels were purchased, on condition that if they died a certain price was to be paid for them. Most of them died,—whereupon the under native officials were compelled to persuade the owners of the camels to not make demand for payment. Of course, the Imperial Treasury was made to pay for them, all the same. Thus peculation, extravagance, and abuse prevail. The revelations thus made accord so perfectly with what has been prevalent in all parts of Russia, that they carry conviction to the masses. Russian official life is honeycombed with corruption, and it will require a closer sifting than can well be given it, to purify it in Central Asia.

[illegible] is so suggestive of coming Summer that already the papers are discussing the management of places of Summer resort,—particularly the watering places. Their high prices, limited conveniences, and arbitrary demands,—particularly those that pertain to fashionable life, are becoming more onerous every year, and are credited with the tendency of the people to go abroad. On the other hand, the high rents, and the expense attending the management of watering place hotels, combined with the shortness of the season, makes it imperative to charge largely. Thus the evil besets us on both sides. We are fully convinced, however, that there is far more of comfort and recuperation attainable at far less expense, at out of the way points, where the fashionable do not resort. There are, on the sea-coast of New Jersey, or of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine, cozy spots, where a most enjoyable Summer can be spent, amid scenes absolutely unexcelled for natural beauty, and where but a fraction of charge is made as compared with fashionable hotels. Were our friends to use their eyes, and search out the available places, more of health and enjoyment could be had for less money.

AS THE immediate result of the death of the late Emperor, women rule China. When the father of the late Emperor died, in 1860, the Empress, and a second wife, who had given birth to a son,—the late Emperor,—were made Regents during the minority of the young Emperor, along with Prince Kung. Last year, the now deceased Emperor ascended the throne, but so suddenly did he die that he failed to designate a successor, and hence, Prince King having been degraded, and the Empress of Tung-che having failed to assert her right to power, the ladies who during the minority of the young Emperor acted as Regents, have reassumed that honorable station. The mother of the late Emperor adopted a child as the son of Hien-fung, and brother of the deceased Emperor, proclaimed him successor to the throne, and as he is but three years old, they assume the Regency till he shall be of age. In view of this masterly stroke of policy it will hardly be said now that women have neither *status* nor power in the great Empire of China. When two women can put aside a gentleman of such acknowledged ability as Prince Kung, who has been compared to Secretary Seward, they must be credited with both ability and influence.

THE KINGLY INTERCHANGE.

It seems to have become necessary for an interchange of kindly sentiment, at least every other year, between the European crowned heads. Just what is involved in these biennial visitations is left to conjecture. Whoever is most expert in putting this and that together can accomplish most in the way of unraveling these kingly mysteries, but so far as distinct outgiving is concerned, their lips are as silent as those of Memnon. It is a noticeable circumstance that this year the interviews are to be brief and hurried,—a half hour being assigned to those of at least two of the Monarchs. To resolve on much that is either mischievous or good in that brief time, will involve very direct and specific talking. If mere visits of courtesy, the time is not more than sufficient for an easy and agreeable interchange of kindly sentiment. Thus the mere effect of the interviews cannot, so far as diplomacy is concerned, amount to very much. The probability is, that these visits are rather intended as expressions of kindly interest than of a solemn purpose to arrange, as between the sovereigns, a concert of action on any given subject.

The persons who thus come together indicates this. The King of Italy and Marshal MacMahon, the Emperor of Austria, and the Czar of Russia, the Emperor William of Germany and Francis Joseph of Austria, Victor Emmanuel interchanges calls with all his fellow sovereigns. Thus where friendly relations exist, visits are exchanged; where they do not exist, these visits are not indulged. The inference is plain from this fact that the visits are of courtesy, and intended to emphasize a friendship already existing. The same fact is strengthened by the circumstance that Kings do not usually talk business with each other. The First Napoleon did, but generally, when diplomacy is to be arranged, it is done by the ministers of the sovereigns, who accompany their superiors for the purpose. Thus were Bismarck and Gortschakoff to accompany their respective sovereigns, they would attend to diplomacy, while their august masters were doing the agreeable. It is thus that important events at times follow these conferences; but where a mere personal interchange of courtesy is had between crowned heads, it really amounts only to this, and does not include important diplomatic transactions.

Yet there is a sense in which these events are important. A good understanding between the heads of Government, even if it involves nothing more than an exchange of kindly greeting, has much to do with the maintenance of peace between their respective nations. Wars are never declared, or even rendered necessary without the knowledge and consent of the heads of State. And where these have ceased to know personally those who are to be brought into collision with them, there is less probability of their yielding friendly relations to national hostility. In the recent war between France and Germany, Napoleon, for reasons of State and ambition, had fully determined to bring on the war; but it is stated that the Prussian King wept, as the consciousness of the terrible duty before him was fully realized. He shrank from severing what he felt to be a personally kind relation, and only did so under the pressure of stern necessity. In this view, the maintenance of friendly relations between Sovereigns is important; and probably these kindly visits are made for the direct purpose of strengthening the bonds of peace. Thus in place of looking for some mysterious diplomatic purpose, we may charitably suppose that peace and good will are especially sought,—and if so, well.

ENGLISH IRON BUSINESS.

Those who argue that the prostration of our iron industries is the result of too rapid railway expansion,—of over production, stimulated by excessive railway building, this in turn occasioned by the ease with which we borrowed money a few years ago, and the inflation of our currency,—will do well to explain the fact, that comes to us well attested, that the English iron manufacturers are as greatly pressed as are ours. In several particulars the reasons are identical. That is, the production of iron has outgrown the consumption, and, as a consequence, it has become necessary to wait till the demand shall, in some measure, equal the supply. In this country, even at the present, the demand for iron is slowly increasing, as compared with what it was a while back. This increased demand is believed by judicious observers to be legitimate, in that it is based on increased use. In this, as in other phases of business, there is believed to be a healthy recovery in progress, so that our manufacturers, while oppressed by the small demand and reduced prices at the present, are confident of a future increase of demand, which will be sustained and permanent. But the English iron masters have a gloomy outlook. The London *Economist*, referring to the situation in England, speaks of the outlook as exceedingly gloomy.

After mentioning that England can produce railway iron more cheaply than can be done elsewhere, it proceeds to say, "Of course the wise policy would have been to purchase from England such articles as she alone can produce economically, and to sell to her those in which each foreign State had a corresponding advantage. Unfortunately, foreign countries are all at this time far behind England in their appreciation of the benefits of free trade. To it almost all foreign Governments, whether monarchial or Democratic, are opposed. In France, Belgium, Germany, Holland, and the United States the Governments favor special manufacturing interests which are united and powerful, to the injury of the community at large: and Russia, our only considerable foreign customer for rail iron, is introducing the same mistaken policy. In 1873, when Count Bobrinsky became Minister of Public Works at St. Petersburg, Russia was in the practice of allowing those who had concessions for the construction of her railways to raise money upon bonds of the Russian Government, and to purchase the necessary plant and materials wherever they pleased. Practically, the money was always raised in England, and thence also came the plant and materials. The Count determined to alter this policy, and by means of English capital to promote Russian manufactures. Those holding concessions were no longer left free to purchase where they pleased; but one of the conditions of their concession was that the rails and other materials were to be manufactured in Russia. Count Bobrinsky retired in 1874; but his successor is pursuing the same policy with still greater strictness, and I understand that, while it is in contemplation to issue a new railway loan in London, it is intended to force its expenditure upon Russian produce by levying a duty calculated to amount to about £6 10s. per ton upon English iron. *The English iron trade will thus be left without a single important foreign customer either in Europe or America.*"

We have, in the above, a clear admission of points that have been made in this paper, time and again. We should develop American manufactures, in order to supply our home market; and in order to do this we must keep up tariff. By so doing we are promoting home manufactures and American industry. The fact that our competitors admit it puts the question beyond doubt or dispute.

PERSONAL.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF has just been made a Grandee of Spain.

SENATOR RUTAN has been ill in Philadelphia for several days, but is convalescent.

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON has consented to act as chief marshal of the Mecklenburg, N. C., Centennial Celebration.

MR. CARRUTH, the editor of the Vineland *Independent*, in whose head the ball remains, is going to change the name of his paper to the *Bullet-in*.

THE remains of John Mitchell were interred at Newry, in the cemetery known as "The Little Green Graveyard," adjoining the Convent of St. Clare.

A LONDON paper says that the great success of the American revivalists, Messrs. Moody and Sankey, lies principally in the musical capabilities of the latter gentleman, who is an excellent hymn singer.

WHEN Brigham Young was in prison none of his wives visited him. Upon being rebuked for the seeming neglect, one of them explained that he needed rest, and she wanted to give the old man a chance.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

SEVEN of the Republican candidates just defeated at the municipal election in Cincinnati are estimated to possess property worth $8,750,000. John Robinson, the circus man, who is defeated for Mayor, is supposed to be worth $1,000,000.

A PARTY of prominent New Yorkers will visit San Francisco in May, among them Peter Cooper, Manton Marble, Bierstadt, E. L. Youmans, of the *Popular Science Monthly*, John Hay and Judge Curtis, of the New York Supreme Court.

IT is thus that the Madrid *Gazette* informs the world that Alfonso and his sister are well:—"His Majesty the King (whom God preserve) and Her Royal Highness the Infanta Donna Isabel, continue in the court without novelty in their important health."

BEFORE Mr. Spinner can free himself from his bond, all the money in the Treasury, say $100,000,000, has to be counted. If it is correct, he is to be fully released at once. After so long a contact with currency, he may be inclined to the luxury of a Turkish bath for a change.

THE Duchess of Edinburgh, while out driving, was caught in a shower, and borrowed an umbrella at a cottage of an old woman, who refused to loan any but the "second best," and next day the Duchess sent it home with her compliments, one sovereign and a pound of tea.

HON. ELBERT HERRING, of New York, has just celebrated his ninety-eighth birthday, and is probably the oldest lawyer in the world, certainly the oldest in this country. Mr. Herring has lived in New York for more than ninety years, was admitted to the Bar in 1798, and was a judge of the Marine Court the year Napoleon became Emperor of France. Charles O'Conor, now an old man, was a student in his office. Mr. Herring was also a Commissioner of Indian Affairs—the first that held the position. The presence of a man like Mr. Herring among us, who lived in a world which seems to have rolled into a distant past, is a poetic illustration of the Centennial time upon which we have fallen.

Early Executions in Pittsburgh.

The First Person Hanged After the Organization of Allegheny County—Expenses Attending the Execution — Reminiscences of Revolutionary and Indian Wars —Military Executions, for Desertion, Bounty Jumping and Mutiny—Boyd's Hill,

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

A writer in the *Evening Chronicle*, some days ago, gave an account of the execution of John Tiernan on the 25th of March, 1818, which he supposed "was the first instance of hanging in Allegheny county." Being under a different impression, I determined to examine the matter at my leisure. As the result of my investigations may interest some of your reader I have concluded to send them to you. I find that the first person hanged after the organization of Allegheny county was Thomas Dunning, who was executed on Boyd's Hill, on the 26th of January, 1793. The following paper is on file in the Commissioners' office:

"The County of Allegheny Dr.

TO SAMUEL EWALT, Sheriff:

1793.	£ s. d.
Jan. 26, to the execution of Thomas Dunning	5 0 0
To the gibbet	2 5 0
To the coffin	1 2 6
To the grave digging	7 6
To hauling the gibbet	2 8
To hauling the man to the gibbet	5 0
To liquor advanced to the man for burial	8 0
To pay the executioner	1 6 0
	£10 16 6

"The Commissioners of Allegheny county request Col. Neville, Mr. Geo. Adams and Mr. Hugh Alexander to examine the above account and state their opinion, as they are at a loss to know in what manner to proceed, as it is a new matter to them."

The report of the Auditors is as follows:

"We are not well acquainted with the nature of the within bill, but suppose it ought to be paid, as it was for a disagreeable kind of service.

"PRESLEY NEVILLE,
"GEORGE ANDREWS,
"H. ALEXANDER."

Military executions were quite frequent here during the Revolutionary and Indian wars. In 1792, when Wayne's army was encamped here, previous to moving to Legionville, Sergeant Trotter and three privates were executed for desertion. The encampment was between Liberty street, Sixth avenue and Grant street. The United States owned the property bounded by Hand and Liberty streets, Garrison alley and the Allegheny river. Fort Fayette stood near the centre of this ground, and on the Liberty street end of it, opposite the foot of Seventh avenue, poor Trotter was shot. The case excited great sympathy, and great exertions were made to save him. Some of the first ladies in Pittsburgh went on their knees to beg his life of the General, but desertions had become so numerous that Wayne deemed it necessary to steel his heart against all intercession, and to permit the execution to take place. Forty years or so ago, when Dr. Wm. H. Denny wrote the New Year's addresses for the carriers of the GAZETTE, Sergeant Trotter's unhappy fate was gracefully told in verse. The three privates were shot and buried on the grounds now occupied by the Union Depot.

An examination of the original records in my possession shows the following instances of men tried and executed by order of Brig. Gen. Wm. Irvine: May 26th, 1782, James Gooden, a private in the Pennsylvania line, for what is known now as "bounty jumping." Capt. Benj. Biggs, as officer of the day, attended to his execution.

May 3d, 1782. Thomas Steed and John Phillips, privates in the 7th Virginia Regiment, for mutiny. Capt. Sam. Brady, as officer of the day, attended to the execution.

April 12th, 1782. John Eells, an Indian. This is the earliest execution, of which I find any mention. This record is as follows:

"FORT PITT, April 11, 1782.

"Gen. Irvine orders: A board of officers will assemble immediately, at Col. Gibson's quarters, to enquire and report their opinions to General Irvine whether John Eells, an Indian, is guilty of an intention of making his escape and joining the enemy, and also of his trying to prevail on others to do the same; and also to give their opinion in case he did go, whether it was not evidently his intention to discover to the enemy the design of the party under Captain Springer, of which he was to be one.

COL. GIBSON, President.

LT. COL. WYBERT and BAYARD,
MAJOR CRAIG and CAPT. CLARK,
Members.

"If the Board are of opinion that John Eells is guilty of the charge, they will please to mention what punishment should be inflicted in their report,

"FORT PITT, April 12, 1782.

"At a Board of Officers, of which Colonel Gibson is President, to inquire and report their opinion whether John Eells, an Indian, is guilty of an intention of making his escape to and joining the enemy, and also trying to prevail on others to do the same, and also to report their opinion whether it was not evidently his intention to discover to the enemy the design of the party under Capt. Springer, of which he was to have been one—

"The Board report to Gen. Irvine their opinion, that John Eells, an Indian, is guilty of an intention of making his escape to and joining the enemy, and also trying to prevail on others to do the same. The Board further report it is their opinion that if he had gone off Capt. Springer and the party under his command must have been discovered and the design of the party.

"The Board are of opinion John Eells ought to suffer death as a traitor.

"The General confirms the opinion of the Board, and directs that John Eells, an Indian, shall be shot to death, this day, at one o'clock, *at the foot of the gallows on the Allegheny river.* The Major of Brigade will see this order executed.

"A party consisting of one subaltern, one sergeant, one corporal, one drum and fife, and twenty rank and file, properly armed and accoutered, will attend the execution to parade, at half-past twelve."

Although this is the earliest execution of which I can find any record, from the fact mentioned that a gallows stood on the Allegheny river, it may fairly be inferred that an execution had occurred at an earlier date.

Boyd's Hill was formerly called Ayer's Hill, from a British engineer of that name, who thought that the proper place to fortify. Its name was changed to Boyd's Hill in consequence of a printer of that name hanging himself there, on a tree, in 1790. Between Boyd's Hill and Grant's Hill the valley was watered by a little rivulet called Soke's run, which derived its appellation from the circumstance of a woman named Susan, nick-named Suke, having committed suicide by hanging herself in a thicket of plum trees, in 1775. I. C.

ALLEGHENY CITY, April 5, 1875.

*This was Captain John Finley. He was ordered to act Brigade Major and Inspector, December 15, 1781.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

IOWA can boast of 3,763,166 miles of railway.

A PROPOSAL to have industrial drawing taught in the public schools is before the New York Legislature.

GERMANY'S military forces, including those of Bavaria, comprise at this moment 31,830 officers, 1,329,690 men, 314,970 horses, 2,700 field and 820 siege pieces of cannon.

AN unknown man was found on the railroad near Baden, Pa., on Wednesday morning. His head and arm were severed from his body. A paper on his person was signed "Matt. Neville."

MR. W. F. PARKER, of West Meriden, Conn., Corresponding Secretary of the National Sportsman's Association, is in Cleveland, arranging for the holding of its annual meeting in that city on the 8th of June next.

A STRANGE story comes from Crawford county, Indiana, of a cow which was so discreet that whenever she saw a rail off a fence she would replace it with her horns, and would close any gate she observed standing open.

AT a meeting of bondholders of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, the counsel advised a union of interests in order to make an equitable and judicious settlement with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

"THE Roman Catholic Directory for 1875" shows the steady growth of that faith in England. The Romish clergy have increased during the year from 1,662 to 1,728; and they have now 1,941 churches, being an increase of 16.

MR. FROUDE has been lecturing the English colonists of Natal, in South Africa, on their want of industry. Living in a rich agricultural district, which would maintain 60,000,000 of souls, they live on American pork and Limerick potatoes.

IN an old curiosity shop in Ninth street, Washington, are a piano formerly owned by Washington at Mount Vernon, a violin of "Tad" Lincoln, a gold-headed cane formerly used by Joe Miller, and the saddle used in the last Mexican war by Santa Anna.

A NEW SUIT, under the recent act of the New York Legislature, has been begun against Wm. M. Tweed to recover back $6,108,957, paid out under the Board of Audit of 1870. Some of the payments were the basis of the indictment on which Tweed was convicted, and for which he is now undergoing sentence. An order of arrest has been granted and bail fixed at $3,000,000.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1863.

Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Charles H. Johnson, bankrupt, Millerstown, was discharged from bankruptcy.

Fred. M. Coombs, bankrupt, Titusville, filed a petition for discharge, which was referred to Register Rogers.

Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, Pittsburgh, were allowed until the 17th inst. to complete their schedule.

In the case of Robert White, bankrupt, Allegheny, there being no exceptions to the compromise agreed upon at the creditors' meeting, the compromise resolution was ordered to be recorded and all proceedings heretofore had were confirmed absolutely.

In the matter of Wm. Smith & Sons, debtors, on motion of the solicitors for Wm. H. Smith, the petitioning creditor, time for filing an answer to the petition in bankruptcy was extended to the 17th inst.

In the case of Francis Ardary, bankrupt, an assignment was had on the motion for an injunction against H. F. Morris and others, after which further argument was adjourned to the 8th inst.

In the matter of the Citizens' Oil Refining Company, an order was made for a meeting of the creditors on the 22d inst., to consider and pass upon a proposition for the settlement of all debts due them.

In the case of the Escanaba Furnace Company, a motion was made for an injunction restraining Hallowell & Wheeler, Hallook, Holmes & Co., and Connolly & Stewart, executors of James M. Reid, deceased, and a hearing on the same fixed for the 15th inst.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.)

In the case of Samuel Wallace vs. George W. McMurray et al., previously reported, the jury found for the plaintiff for $79.25.

In the case of John F. Cluley vs. J. A. McKelvy et al., reported yesterday, the jury is out.

In the case of George Lawton vs. Norval Pollard, the rule to interplead was discharged and the Sheriff ordered to release the goods levied on.

In the case of William Whigham, trustee, vs. Norval Pollard, the rule to interplead was discharged and the Sheriff ordered to release the goods levied on.

Goff & Son vs. Samuel Duff; action to recover for roofing a house. Verdict for plaintiffs for $105.09.

In the case of S. Watson Carr vs. Robert Henderson, Susan Lonsdale and Thomas Anderson, an action to recover for taxes paid for defendants, which, as tenants, it is alleged they should have paid the jury found for the defendants.

Cooney & Co. vs. Ludolph & Bro., was nonsuited.

The Iron City National Bank of Pittsburgh vs. Jake Hill; action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $413.09

Trial List for To-day.

Pennock et al. vs. Linhart et al.
Carr vs. Henderson et al.
McMahon & Bro. vs. Phillips.
Anselm vs. Titzel.
Quirk et al. vs. Murphy.
Garber vs. Woods et al.
Pentecost vs. Union Refining and Storing Company.
Johnson vs. Fersor, executor.
Harper vs. Dryfoos.
Hazard Powder Company vs. Byers et al.
Silvers vs. Saxton and wife.
Boyd vs. Calvin.
Vick et al. vs. Arthur.
Spring vs. Sectdon.
Sleakley vs. Rhode.
Sleen vs. P. R. R.
Cerone vs. Smith.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judge White.)

The case of L. A. Campbell vs. the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company, previously reported, is still on trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Hoge vs. Overbeck et al.
Mills vs. Jamison.
Same vs. same.
Same vs. Jamison et al.
Dean vs. Snodgrass.
Gallagher, trustee vs. Cowley.
Same vs. same.
Marshall for use vs. Boyer et al.
Davidson et al. vs. Moorhead et al.
Derr vs. Gulick et al.
Sabita vs. Sabita.
Wilton vs. Blume.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Ewing.)

Robert Henderson and alias Robert Waters and George Smith, was convicted of two charges of larceny preferred by Richard Pryor and S. S. Hager.

Warner Powell was acquitted of a charge of malicious mischief, preferred by J. B. Shivler, and the prosecutor was directed to pay costs.

Samuel B. Megown was acquitted of a charge of forcible entry, preferred by Hugh L. Megown.

Arthur Kearney is on trial on four charges of selling liquor to miners.

In the matter of the erection of the borough of Beltzhoover, in lower St. Clair township, a petition and bond was presented, which was considered and approved, and ordered by the Courts to be laid before the Grand Jury.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.
James D. Scott,
P. Hoffmeister et al.
Charles Bell,
Thomas E. Burtt,
Peter Lavelle,
Adam Gipp (2)
Peter Lavelle,
Geo. Graff,
Andrew Busha,
W. H. Cook,
David Croft,
R. H. Lindsay.
T. J. Drum et al.
W. J. White.
Patk. Curran,
Peter Mooney.
Chris. Wagner et al,
John Seats,
John Gilmore,
John Diebold,
Sampson Weil,

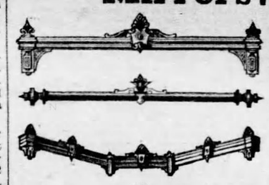
THE Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Shippensburg, Pa., suspended payment on Friday last. The liabilities are not known, but at this season of the year the amount on deposit has generally been about $20,000, and it is supposed that the bank now owes about that sum to its depositors. This bank was chartered about twenty years ago under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, and up to the time of the establishment of the national banking system was run as a bank of issue. Shortly after the close of the war its circulation was withdrawn, and since then it has been conducted exclusively as a bank of deposit. By a special provision of the charter the stockholders are individually responsible for the liabilities of the bank to the full amount of their property.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. CHAS. ESPICH,
IMPORTER OF
Birds and Animals
Has just received from Germany, France, Italy, &c., a large and magnificent assortment of all the choice and rare BIRDS of the world. Also, Squirrels, Rabbits Pigeons, &c., of all varieties. Large assortment of cages of all kinds, Bird Seeds, &c. Prepared and celebrated Mocking Bird Food. Taught Bullfinches.
SIXTH AVENUE,
Just above Trinity Church, and near Smithfield St.
Removed from 42 Fifth avenue.

ESTABLISHED, - - 1835.

NOBLE'S
UPHOLSTERY!
MATTRESSES,
BEDDING,
LAMBREQUINS,
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES, Etc., Etc.
Cor. 3d Ave. and Smithfield St.
h26:e69

Cornices
AND
Mirrors!

OF
OUR OWN SPECIAL DESIGNS,
AND MANUFACTURE.
Office and Factory,
Cor. 1st Avenue and Short Street.
CHAS. R. WRAY.
mh23:074

NEW LOCATION.
Casey & Fogarty,
WHOLESALE
LIQUOR DEALERS,
Formerly of No. 315 Liberty Street,
Now Occupy the
WELL KNOWN WAREHOUSE,
HERETOFORE OCCUPIED BY ROBERT AND S. H. WATSON & CO.,
No. 339 Liberty St., cor. of 10th,
With complete stock of different manufactures and all ages of
PURE RYE WHISKY,
TOGETHER WITH
Brandies, Wines, Gins, &c.
Can furnish Retailers with Complete Outfit.
GIVE US A CALL.
The Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.
mh31:p15

NEW CASTLE.

Improvements Going on and Contemplated—A New Candidate for State Treasurer—The Local Option Repeal.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW CASTLE, April 5, 1875.

This irrepressible young city seems determined to fully maintain its well earned reputation for solid progress, notwithstanding the hard times. In every direction are signs of improvement. The number of dwelling houses already commenced and under contract is estimated at one hundred. Washington street, the principal business avenue, will soon show unbroken lines of new and handsome buildings from the public square to the Neshannock Works. Men are now engaged in tearing down and removing a number of wooden buildings on Washington and Mercer streets, opposite the National Banks preparatory to the erection of a fine business block of four rooms, which will go up this summer, and there is strong talk that a magnificent block will be erected by the city at the east end of the street. Indeed the signs of improvement commmenced with the advent of the robins. There is not in the State a more thriving little city, or thorough-going, enterprising people.

New Castle presents a candidate for State Treasurer, too, in the person of Col. Daniel H. Wallace, one of her best financial men, and a perfect gentleman. The Col. is not much known in political circles, as he has never figured conspicuously in State politics, but as an honest and trustworthy man, he is well-known and highly esteemed in this western part of the State—particularly among the workingmen, whose friend he has always been, without making any parade of it. If he should be so fortunate as to secure the nomination, he would add largely to the strength of the ticket in this part of the State.

W. C. Moore, a printer, who has been much given to drink of late, died in the street on Sunday. He leaves an interesting family.

This is one of the "no license" cities and the repeal of the Local Option has made quite a stir among hotel and saloon men. Doubtless a large number of applications for license will be presented at the May term of Court. A.

THE shooting of wild ducks is being largely indulged in on both the Juniata and Susquehanna rivers. It is alleged by old hunters that this game was never more plentiful than it is at the present time, hundreds being shot in a single day. A few wild geese have also been slaughtered.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF
TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY,
PITTSBURGH, April 1, 1875.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE TWENTY-first section of an Act relative to Allegheny county, approved the 1st day of May, 1861, and of the amendment of said section, approved the 30th day of March, 1866, I do hereby give notice that the duplicates for the several wards, boroughs and townships will be open, and I will be prepared to receive the

County, State and Poor Taxes
FOR 1875,

On and After the 1st Day of May, 1875.

Said Taxes can be paid at this office until the 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, with

DEDUCTION OF FIVE PER CENT.

For prompt payment to all persons paying the whole amount of their Taxes.

There will be no reduction allowed during the month of August. There will be

TEN PER CENT. ADDED

To all Taxes remaining unpaid on the 1ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1875.

SAMUEL KILGORE,
TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 18, 1875.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that The Third National Bank of Allegheny, in the City of Allegheny, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United State bonds and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Jno. Jay Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Third National Bank of Allegheny, in the City of Allegheny, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand (L. S.) and seal of office, this 18th day of March, 1875.

(Signed)
JNO. JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of Currency.
No. 2,235. mar20:d66

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS,
PITTSBURGH, April 1, 1875.

DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield streets, and they will receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

DIVIDENDS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
ALLEGHENY, PA., April 1, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of 4 PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the last six months, payable in cash, on and after the 15th inst.

apl JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
PITTSBURGH, April 3, 1875.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. out of the net earnings or profits of the last three months, payable forthwith, free of tax.

apl:p2d J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

FARMERS DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, March 31, 1875.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of 4 PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last three months, payable on demand, free of tax.

apl:p2s S. GEORGE, Jr., Cashier.

MEETINGS.

ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION.—The annual meeting of Stockholders of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the General Office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, April 13th, 1875, at 11 o'clock P. M., to hear the Report of the Board, elect a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and act upon such other business as may be brought before them. By order of the Board of Managers.

WM. P. SHINN, Secretary.
March 12, 1875. mh-o16

ELECTIONS.

ANCHOR SAVINGS BANK,
PITTSBURGH, PA., March 30, 1875.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 155 Fifth avenue, on TUESDAY, April 13, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.

apl:p21 JAS. H. SCOTT, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office No. 67 Fourth Avenue
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
J. T. STOCKDALE, Vice President.
C. C. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.

DIRECTORS.	
John Irwin, Jr.,	R. L. Fahnestock,
J. T. Stockdale,	W. H. Everson,
C. G. Hussey,	Geo. W. Cochran,
Harvey Childs,	Hugh S. Fleming,
Charles Hays,	James K. McCord,
Capt. Wm. Dean,	T. H. Nevin.

PENNSYLVANIA INS'E CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 8 SIXTH AVENUE, Bank of Commerce Building.
This is a Home Company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.

DIRECTORS.	
M. Voegtly,	C. C. Boyle,
Jas. P. Brewer,	J. C. Lappe,
C. Yeager,	Jacob Painter,
L. Walter,	Thomas Mellon,
James Graham,	Wm. G. Frazier,
Geo. W. Evans,	E. H. Alexander,
J. C. Fleinor,	W. W. Patrick,
Louis J. Aaron,	
C. Yeager,	L. WALTER,
President.	Vice President.
W. W. PATRICK,	THOS. D. KELLER,
Treasurer.	Secretary.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849.
Capital, - - - $225,000.
Fire and Marine Insurance
Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

DIRECTORS.	
Alex. Nimick,	Reuben Miller, Jr.,
Alex. Speer,	Andrew Ackley,
Wm. Morrison,	David M. Long,
Charles J. Clarke,	John R. McCune,
Wm. S. Evans,	D. Ihmsen,
Philip Reymer,	John B. Jackson,
H. Sellers McKee,	
ALEX. NIMICK, President.	
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.	
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyer.	

Department of Western Pennsylvania
OF THE
MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
OF CHICAGO, ILL.
CASH CAPITAL, - - $300,000 00
SAML T. PAISLEY, Agent,
Office—No. 110 Fourth Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Delaware Mutual Safety Ins. Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Will be removed to their Rooms, Germania Savings Bank Building, corner Wood and Diamond streets, MARCH 20, 1875.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL.....$200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

ROBINSON BROTHERS
NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,
BANKERS.
Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.
Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.
FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO 25,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 8, 1875.

The clear, warm weather of the past few days has excited a palpably healthful influence on trade, and the financial market fully reflects it. There is more ease in general financial operations, although we hear some complaint as to current collections. Once the tide of collections is started, and all will move easily. It has been demonstrated time after time that it is not requisite that a large volume of money should be unloosed, in order to settle a considerable number of accounts; but a small amount can be made to do a vast service by passing through many hands. Yet, so far as banks are concerned, they have not made so much as usual during the past quarter,—to their credit be it said. The First National, which usually declares a quarterly dividend of three per cent., this quarter limits it to 2½ per cent., and that more than bankrupt news, which may be found in our local columns, there was nothing special yesterday in our home market.

—On May 1 the Government will pay $9,000,000 gold interest on the 5-20s and $4,716,000 gold interest instalment now 5 per cents. This will set nearly $14,000,000 in gold afloat to seek investment in something. National bank circulation surrendered since January 14.....$4,142,419
New circulation issued since January 14.....3,556,600
Net contraction of bank circulat'n $ 585,819

In addition to the above, there has been 80 per cent. of greenbacks redeemed ($2,-843,300) in proportion to the reduction in bank circulation, thus making the total net contraction of the currency $3,429,119 from Jan. 1 to April 1.

The contraction of bank currency, however, was larger during March than in February. Thus the total amount of legal tenders deposited for the surrender of bank circulation in March was $2,818,417, and the total amount of applications for more circulation during the same month was only $1,770,000. The circulation on these applications had not been issued in March, as some delay in getting plates engraved and in printing the notes is unavoidable, but it will be seen that the surrenders exceed the applications by $1,048,417, and when the new circulation is issued there will be a contraction of 80 per cent. of greenbacks, amounting to $1,416,000, so that the total net contraction of the currency for March will be $2,464,417, though this will not all actually take place until the new bank notes are issued and the greenbacks retired in April.

—It is estimated at the Treasury Department that between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 of silver will be coined by the United States mints during the present month. When $10,000,000 of silver coin has been accumulated the experiment of paying it out in lieu of the present fractional currency is to be tried. It is safe to say that if gold continues above 110 the silver coin will all flow out of the country.

—The city of Providence proposes to issue its bonds, payable April 1, 1895, for $800,000, for the purpose of defraying the cost of constructing a City Hall. These bonds will be protected by a sinking fund, the city Council being required to appropriate $22,000 each year for the purpose.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds an stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	114¾
U. S. Sixes—1861—coupon	121⅝
5-20 1862	117⅝
20—1864	119
" 1865	121
" 1865 new	121
" 1867	121
" 1868—coupons	121
10-40's	114⅜
Currency 6's	119⅝
New 5 per cents	115
10-40's—coupons	115¾

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	101½
Erie	30
" C.	101⅝
C. C. & I. C.	68
St. Paul	39¾
Do. Pref.	58½
Michigan Southern	73⅜
Do. Central	74¼
North Western Common	45¾
Do. Pref.	58
Rock Island	102⅜
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	97¾
Pacific Mail	43⅞
Western Union Telegraph	78⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	25⅞
Union Pacific	79⅜
Toledo & Wabash	39¾
Harlem	129¼
Adams Express	103
American Express	64½
U. S. Express	61
W., Fargo & Co. Express	87¾
Quicksilver	25
Fort Wayne	96¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph	27¾
Pamlico	20
Iron Mountain	16

NEW YORK, April 7, 1875.

Money was easy at 5 to 3, closing at the latter figure. On the Stock Exchange, New York Central and Union Pacific loaned at 2 per cent., Rock Island at 3 per cent., and Western Union, Lake Shore, Erie, Pacific Mail, Northwest and St. Paul at 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper is in good demand at 5@7. Sterling was quiet at 485 1-2 for sixty days and 489 1-2 for sight. The customs receipts were $494,000. Gold was strong, opening at 114⅝ and closing at 114 3-4. The carrying rates were 1 to 3 1-2. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $27,000. The clearings were $33,000,000.

Government bonds were strong. Railroad bonds were firm. State bonds were steady. The railway and miscellaneous speculation was generally strong and higher to-day. The volume of business was quite large in leading shares and the advance in some cases very decided. The Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph shares led the market on the upward turn, and advanced from 24½ at the opening to 27¾ at the close, with final sales at the highest point of the day. The sailing of the steamer Faraday to pick up and finish the laying of the direct cable, and arrangements made by the Atlantic & Pacific Company for the extension of its system of wires to St. Louis and Milwaukee, had much to do with the rise to-day.

Pacific Mail was another prominent feature, and rose from 41⅞ to 43¾ on the denial of a reported defalcation at Yokohama. It appears that there is a small discrepancy between New York and Yokohama accounts, and an agent is now on his way to clear it up. Western Union was active, and rose from 77⅜ to 78¾. Union Pacific was firm and advanced from 79¼ to 71, closing at 70¾. Erie was firmer and advanced from 28⅞ to 30¼. Wabash rose from 15 3-8 to 16⅜, and St. Paul from 38⅝ to 39¼. New York Central was strong, and advanced from 101¼ to 101¾, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court against the company on the scrip dividend tax. Other changes in the market were not important. The market closed strong. The transactions aggregated 201,000 shares, of which 62,000 were Pacific Mail, 33,000 Western Union, 7,000 St. Paul, 30,000 Erie, 6,000 Wabash, and 21,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. Coupons of 1881, 121⅛; 5-20's of '62, 117⅝; do of '64, 119; do of '65, 121; do do new, 119⅜; do of '67, 121; do of '68, 121; new 5s, 115⅛; 10-40s, 114⅛; currency 6s, 119¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 99⅜; Tennessee, old, 72; do new, 68; Virginia, new, 70; do old, 34; North Carolina, old, 20½; do new, 5.

Stocks.—Canton, 60; Western Union Telegraph, 78¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 27¾; Quicksilver, 22; Adams Express, 102; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 86½; American Merchants Union Express, 64½; United States Express, 39½; New York Central, 101¾; Pacific Mail, 43¾; Erie, 29¾; do preferred, 43; Harlem, 129½; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 74; Pittsburgh, 92¾; Northwestern, common, 45¾; do preferred, 58; Rock Island, 102⅝; New Jersey Central, 111; St. Paul, 39¼; do preferred, 58½; Toledo & Wabash, 15¾; do preferred, 17; Fort Wayne, 96¾; Terre Haute, —; do preferred, 25; Chicago & Alton, 102¾; do preferred, 107; Lake Shore, 73¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 28⅝; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, 60; Burlington & Quincy, 112; Panama, 68½; Illinois Central, 101½; Union Pacific, 70¾; Central Pacific, 99¾; Union, 98¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 112.

LONDON, April 7—5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 2 15-16 per cent., 3-16 below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money, 93½; account, 93¾; 5-20's of '65, 106; do of '67, 107⅛; 10-40's, 103; new 5's, 103⅛; New York Central, 91; Erie, 26; do, preferred, 58.

PARIS, April 7.—Rentes 82f 92½c.

FRANKFORT, April 7.—United States 5-20's of 1862, 99¾.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Cotton quiet at 16⅝@17c; futures closed quiet; sales of 20,000 bales; April 16 19-32@16⅝c; May 16 15-16c; June 17 5-16c; July 17 19-32c; August 17⅝@17 25-32c; September 17⅝@17 13-32c; October 16⅞@16 25-32c.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—Cotton: demand slack; supply fair; sales of 2,300 bales; prices easier; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 14⅜@15⅛c; low middling to strict low middling 15⅜@15⅝c; middling to strict middling 15¾@16¼c; good middling to middling fair 16⅜@17⅛c; receipts 2,120 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,020 bales; stock 167,932 bales; unsold last evening 111,000; on shipboard 48,000.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1875.

The weather continues remarkably pleasant for this season of the year, and while business is picking up somewhat, there is still plenty of room for improvement. Rumors are again current that the iron lock-out will soon be a thing of the past, and, if so, a general revival in our local trade will soon follow, and until the mills do start up again, no very decided improvement can reasonably be looked for.

APPLES—Dealers all continue to report a very dull market, notwithstanding prices are lower than they have been at this particular time for many years; we quote former quotations; $1.90@2.50 per bbl, as to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—50@55c ₱ gal.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—2¾@3c ₱ lb.

BROOMS—In our report of yesterday we stated that there was a further advance in prices, and so there was in some sizes, while others were reduced; manufacturers have all agreed to stand by the new list, so that the list as published at least there is to be no cutting in prices. Following are the "Union" factory rates: No 2 common, $2.75; No 3 Hurl, $3.00; No 4, $3.50; No 5, $4.00; No 6, $4.25; No. 3 Carpet, $4.50; No. 4 do, $4.75; fancy, Parlor, $5.00; Wisps, plain, $1.25 @1.50; Wisps, fancy, $1.50@2; Toy Brooms, $1.50 @2.00.

BEANS—The receipts continue large, and the demand being mostly local and supplies more than met by the suspension of work in our manufactories, prices remain about as they have been. We have no doubt that a material advance would take place should our mills resume operations (of which there is some prospect) but while the lock-out continue, the prospect is certainly not favorable for an advance; we continue to quote choice hand-picked navies at $3.00@3.10; common, $1.75@1.85; mediums, $1.80@1.85.

BUTTER—There is a continued fair demand for the better grades, and common, with which the market is largely overstocked, is coming in daily; we continue to quote prime to choice rolls at 25@ 28 cents.

CHEESE—Is steady, with regular jobbing sales at 16¾@17c for prime Ohio Goshen, and 17@17¾c for New York do.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues quiet and unchanged; Apples, 7¾@8¾c; Peaches, (halves) 8¾@9¾c.

CRANBERRIES—$12 ₱ bbl.

EGGS—The supply was again light to-day, but the advance appears to have curtailed the demand somewhat, and dealers being apprehensive of the immediate future, were more disposed to meet the wants of buyers; quotable at 26@27. Prices here are higher than elsewhere, and increased receipts within the next few days are not improbable.

FLOUR—The general tone of the market continues firm, under the influence of late advices both from this country and from abroad, and an advance here before long is not improbable. We continue to quote in a jobbing way as follows: Spring wheat flours, $5.40@5.50 for Wisconsin, and $5.50@5.75 for Minnesota; winters, $5.65@5.75 for red, and $6@6.25 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $5.65@6.

GRAIN—The most important feature we have to record is that our latest advices from the seaboard report a slight reaction in Coffee; the decline appears to have subsided, and as there has been no quotable decline in prices, there is an easier feeling. However, this was not altogether unexpected in view of the large stock and liberal receipts. Sugars are firm and the same is true of Molasses. Trade is only moderate.

SUGARS.

Crushed.....11¾	Standard B....10⅝
Granulated.....11¾	Ex C Standard 10¼
Powdered.....11¾	Demarara.....9¼@10¼
Standard A.....10⅝	Porto Rico.....8¾@ 9¼
N. O. Sugar..8¾@ 9¼	

SPICES.

Grain Pepper....28	Ground Ginger, 10 lb cans.....31
" Allspice....20	Ground Allspice, 10 lb cans.....28
Cloves.....60	Ground Cassia, 10 lb cans.....60
Cassia, Bark.....40	Ground Mustard, 10 lb cans, Durham.....35
Nutmegs $1 40	Ground Cloves,
Ground Pepper, 10 lb cans.....30	
Indigenous..... 24	
Ground Cinnamon, 10 lb c...50	

COFFEES.

Rio Good.....20 @21	
Rio Prime.....22 @23	
Rio Fancy.....25 @25	
Roasted Rio, in lb packages.....28	
Roasted loose.....27¾	
Roasted Java, in lb packages.....31	
Roasted Java loose.....30¾	

RICE.

Rangoon ₱ lb.....6¾	Patna ₱ lb.....7¾@8
Carolina ₱ lb.....8 @8¾	

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico.... 50@55	New Orleans .. 73@75
Demarara.....65 @68	

GRAIN—There is a fair degree of activity in the grain markets, and with continued light receipts and diminished stocks, together with a steady appreciation at the seat of supply, the markets are firm and prices tending upward. There is not much doing in Wheat to establish quotations—it cannot now be laid down here at recent ruling rates. Oats firm and scarce; sales of white at 68c, Canada holders are not disposed to accept less than 70c. Corn is also in light supply and firm, with a continued upward tendency; shelled, 74@76c for white and mixed and 76@78c for yellow; car, 77@ 80c, as to quality. Rye unchanged at 90c.

HAY—Baled continues very dull; prairie quotable at $19@21 and timothy at $19@21 per ton, according to quality.

HOMINY—4.25@4.50 ₱ bbl.

MEALS—Unchanged at $1.20 ₱ bush, according to quality and condition. Onion Setts, $7@7.50 ₱ bu.

POTATOES—In fair demand, with regular jobbing sales at 1.15@1.20 ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—The report of the hog product continues very firm, and as will be seen, we have added an advance our quotations on Mess Pork.

₱ lb.....14	Hams, canvassed ₱ lb.....15
Shoulders, Ex S. C. 11	Do., half barrels...16¼
Bacon Sides.....14	Do., in tierces 16¼
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar cured, old.....15	Do., in ½ bbls.....17
Beef Tongues, Sugar Cured, ₱ doz.....$7.00	Do., in ¼ bbls.....17½
Bacon Shoulders.....10	Do., 3 ₱ caddies.....18¾
Short Rib Sides.....13½	Do., 5 ₱ do.....18
Clear Sides.....14	Do., 8 ₱ do.....18¼
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl..$24.00	Do., 6 ₱ do.....18¾
Mixed Clear, do....23.00	Do., 3 ₱ do.....19

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2¾ @3cts for good mixed, wooden 5c ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Timothy is also fairly quoted at $2@ 2.25, and Timothy at $2.30@2.75, with a very fair trade.

SWEET CORN—3@3c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Easy at 7½ to 7¾ for country, and 8½ for prime city rendered.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 6, 1875.

The market is decidedly weaker than it has been at any time this year. Various reasons are given for the panicky condition, prominent among which is the report of a new strike on the Hunter farm. It is claimed by those who are judges to be doing six hundred barrels a day. Crude oil whether influenced by this report or not, has declined from 5@5¾c per bbl, and is freely offered at $1.62½ without finding buyers. Barge oil is quoted at $1.77½, and could probably have been bought late in the day at $1.75. During the past few days, a large quantity of Crude has been purchased for large refineries to be delivered in barges. Thus refiners depending entirely on car oil find it difficult to compete with river oil, as the cost of transportation by the river is materially less than rail. If the rate now charged on Crude oil by the Valley R. R. is maintained, it is intimated that those refineries which now receive oil exclusively by railroad, will make arrangements to receive barge oil. A good stage of water is assured for at least eighteen months during the year. Refined, in sympathy with the crude article, has also weakened considerably, and buyers are out of the market at present. The best 110 to-day for Philadelphia, 6 c, but was 11c for April delivery. Our refiners have sold pretty much all they can make for the next fifteen days, consequently very little oil, if any, could be had at the price offered to-day. Until the market becomes settled, very little business will be done.

Oil Barrels remain about the same as reported yesterday; demand very light. Countries, $1.20; city make, $1.30.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
H W McKelvy.....	Eagle O W.....	941
H S A Scheerer.....	Penn O W.....	472
G M Robinson.....	Loomis O W.....	234
G M Robinson.....	Eureka O W.....	80
Total.....		1,727

New York Breadstuffs Market—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Immediately subsequent to our last weekly issue we had a decided change in the weather. This soon exerted a marked change in the tone and spirit of our wheat market, notwithstanding the public and private advices from Europe were quite favorable; but the reaction in our market is due mainly to the liberal supplies in prospect by rail, to the increased firmness in freights, and a great depression and rapid fluctuation in commercial sterling. These causes have greatly restricted the export inquiry, and checked the home demand, which was largely confined to No2 Spring, though early in the week No 1 and Hard Spring commanded very general attention from millers, and for these grades extreme prices were then obtained. Later this demand abated and prices declined in sympathy with the latter, although not to popular grades. It cannot be denied that our choice No 1 and Hard Spring Wheat from the extreme North-West are growing in favor for milling and command relatively high prices, and we trust the surplus of the North-West will be promptly marketed and find a ready sale at fair prices, and we think the indications are favorable for a good market in Great Britain and on the Continent up to the next harvest. Our advices from the Continent we regard as quite as favorable as any yet received. Supplies on the principal markets were moderate, and at the chief ports in Holland, Belgium, and Germany very limited supplies were being received from the interior, and the same was true of French markets, especially so Marseilles, where the demand for the Interior had been quite active, and notwithstanding three Importations were liberal, their stocks were quite light, and prices well maintained. We attribute the falling off in the exports of Wheat from Eastern Europe mainly to the fact of their crops of Indian Corn, Rye, Oats and Barley having proved much below an average in the sound qualities their crops of Corn and Rye were extremely short, and consequently the consumption of Wheat is largely increased, and their surplus for export diminished; hence it is extremely difficult to estimate their probable surplus with any degree of accuracy. Later advices from France and Germany make it very certain that their last crop of Wheat was greatly overestimated. The growing crop of the Continent has been injured materially by the frost in a few localities, but the future of the crop largely depends upon the weather the present month. From the chief markets in the United Kingdom we learn that their stocks were diminishing and the consumption of Foreign Wheats increasing. From California we have conflicting reports of their growing crop; the absence of rain in certain localities is much felt. From the North-West we learn the roads are impassable, and in Wisconsin and Minnesota, farmers are not likely to market any considerable quantity the present month. Winter Wheat has ruled stronger, especially White, under a good milling demand. Our advices from the Western States are not universally favorable for the growing crop; from Indiana, Northern Ohio and Michigan we begin to have unfavorable reports. The exports of the week have been 496,342 bush. against 338,946 bush. the corresponding week last year.

The features of our flour market the past week have been without special interest; the demand for shipping Extra, valued at $5,10@5,65, for Great Britain has been fair, chiefly confined to Minnesota brands, of which we have only a limited supply. In State Extras a limited business has been done at $5,10@5,30. In Western Extras the activity may be noted, and with moderate arrivals holders have had some advantage since Tuesday. Winter Wheat brands of low grade have been in limited request, and are without change to note. The domestic consumption of Winter Wheat brands has not proved so large of late as previously, but we look for a more active trade as the season advances, as it cannot be denied they are selling at extremely low figures, and at prices in most cases below the cost of production. There has been no improvement in Winter Wheat brands since New Year's, and the Wheat of all kinds we have to note a marked advance; now it would seem reasonable to count on some advance in Flour at an early day, and we regard the prospects for the future as far more hopeful than a month since, this more especially true of the low grades. Our present supply of Flour is moderate, and not excessive of any particular grade. A large business has been done in City Ground for the West Indies and Central America at improved prices. In New Patent Princess a better business has been done at improved though irregular prices. Superfine has been fairly active, but at lower and variable figures. Family brands have been taken by the trade as wanted at about former prices, but at some improvement in Choice White and Amber Wheat, holders are more hopeful of some advance ere the close of the month, as it is safe to count on a more active trade on the resumption of river navigation. The exports of the week are 37,612 bbls, against 33,170 do. the corresponding time last year.—*Tribune.*

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The trade movement was slow in all departments, owing to inclement weather. The market for cotton goods is quiet, but all leading makes are firmly held by manufacturers' agents. Plaid prints are active, but other styles are quiet. Cottonades are dull. Worsted dress goods are fairly active, and plaid styles are in brisk demand. Woolens remain sluggish, Ribbons are active.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1875.
PITTSBURGH CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of live stock at these yards from Sunday up until noon to-day, and, to afford a comparison, we append those of the corresponding week also:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sunday	74 cars.	31 cars.	11 cars.
Monday	32 "	6 "	8 "
Tuesday	78 "	33 "	23 "
Wednesday	14 "	4 "	11 "
Total	198 "	74 "	53 "
Same time last week	149 "	88 "	76 "

TRADE IN GENERAL.

Trade in both Cattle and Hogs has been very light thus far, and notwithstanding the run has been small, the market for the former was reported weak and lower; business in the latter has been restricted to some extent for a want of stock, although the demand is exceedingly light, as compared with what it was sixty days ago. Sheep, in consequence of a diminished supply and increased demand, are doing better, selling readily at an advance of ¼ to a ½ of a cent, as compared with last week. Commission men nearly all report business as being very dull, as there is but little stock coming forward on consignment; however, trade is usually dull at this season of the year.

Briggs, Dock & Drum, Wholesale Dealers and Commission Merchants for the sale of Live Stock, at the Central (East Liberty) Stock Yards, report as follows:

CATTLE.

As will be seen, the arrivals during the past three days and a half were a slight increase, as compared with the same time last week, but as there was a larger proportion of through consignments, the actual supply on sale was but little, if any, larger; business continues very draggy, and in the face of a light run, prices are lower, the number of the largest Philadelphia shippers, who until recently bought all their cattle here, are still buying pretty freely in Chicago, which, of course, curtails the demand to that extent in this market, hence notwithstanding the supply this week has been light, it was fully up to the actual demand, and, consequently, trade is slow. The sales up until noon to-day footed up 746 head, against 705 the same time last week. The average quality was again common; there were but one or two droves of strictly choice on sale, and as they are held at an extreme price, it is probable they will have to go on in first hands; buyers, in view of the very unfavorable advices from the east, are in no mood to pay big prices. The Philadelphia men claim to have lost money, not only on what they bought here, but at Chicago as well, last week, hence they are decidedly bearish, and are very emphatic in asserting that unless they can buy below last week's rates, they will buy none at all.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 1,400@1,500 steers.....	6.25@6.60
Good 1,200@1,300 steers.....	5.75@6.00
Fair 1,000@1,100 steers.....	5.50@5.60
Rough Cows and Bulls.....	4.50@5.00
Stock Cattle, as ₱ quality.....	3.50@4.50

HOGS.

The receipts thus far this week have been small, unusually so, and while in consequence, prices are maintained, yet we are informed that the market is 10@15c below prices paid and warm weather combined, having curtailed the demand very largely, and with anything like an average run, a decline would be almost certain to follow. There has been very little fair demand for good light hogs, such as are bought for shipment to New York, and they have sold upon arrival at this point in view of the quotations and the inquiry for heavy, better known as Philadelphia hogs, has fallen off largely, and but for the very limited receipts, prices could not be maintained; however, this particular grade is very scarce, not only here but in the west also, and as long as it continues to be the case, present rates will be sustained, unless the demand stops off altogether.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia Hogs.....	9.00@9.50
Baltimore Hogs.....	8.75@9.00
New York Hogs.....	7.75@8.00

SHEEP.

The receipts on both Monday and Tuesday were comparatively light, but on Wednesday were nearly light, but eleven cars reported up to noon, hence with an average demand and more cheering reports from the east, the market was more active, and that, too, at an advance of 25c ₱ head, as compared with the corresponding time last week. About one-half of the entire supply consisted of clipped, and they as well as wooled sheep met with ready sale at very fair prices, as did the weather continues warm the supply of the former will doubtless be much more largely increased. We sold a bunch of prime fine wool sheep at 7¾c, which, as compared with last week, was considered a big sale.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 100 lb sheep.....	7.00@
Prime 90@95 lb sheep.....	6.60@6.75
Good 75@85 ₱ sheep.....	6.00@6.25
Clipped, as per quality.....	4.50@5.00
Extra heavy wooled.....	7.00@7.25

All drafts must be attached to the original shipping bill, and in no case drawn for more than two-thirds cost of stock. Please telegraph amount of Draft and Car No. We are engaged in no speculations, Commissions $10 per car.

J. B. Sedwick is our authorized agent at Indianapolis, Indiana.

BRIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

The Recent Sharp Advance on Corn—Will it be Sustained?

A Chicago commission merchant, in a communication which appears in a late Chicago paper, referring to the recent sharp advance on Corn, says: There are a few items that bulls on corn don't put much confidence in, and statistics; that there was more than 2,000,000 acres more corn planted in 1874 than any year before in this country; that nearly every commission merchant here will tell you that the New England demand this year is not over one-fourth of what it has been in any one of the last five years, on account of the failure of the apple crop; that not a gallon of highwines can now be manufactured and sold in New York at present prices, without losing in Bond 5 cents per gallon, unless there is some way to avoid the government tax, and that will close every distillery that is run honestly. The price of corn in Liverpool this year is very nearly 20 cents lower than the average price of last year, and yet seems to weaken very readily when we ship them a little more than the usual quantity. There was a good demand for cattle a full month later last fall than is usual in this country, and, if the bulls should now give warm weather, will be the shortest season for feeding we have known in a long time, though it has been a very late one. But cattle and hogs must eat in winter, and they waste less in cold weather. We have talked with the dealers in grain in the country of this State where they are largely engaged in feed, and everyone acknowledged that if those farmers in their county that had corn to spare would sell to those that wished to buy there would be but a surplus. But that the trouble was those that had it were holding for high prices, such as they got during our last war or some other war, and that there has been a good deal said and printed about there being a corner on Mr Corn. By this means, but I predict the corner, if any, will be on April corn, which is all now held here by two or three parties, and I would advise the price of the other options will be squeezed up too as high as possible, so that the bulls can unload at good high figures. I would not advise holders to sell just yet. I also think the bulls intend to put the price higher before the 20th of the month. But I hope country holders of corn will take advantage of the bulge and sell it, and not wait until the bulls have all sold and the market is on the decline. Of course the commission merchant gets the same commission whether the price is high or low but we all like our customers to get good prices, and take advantage of the bulls' manipulations of the market.

Seed Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—The demand for Clover Seed, particularly from second hands, continues quite lively, and prices are well maintained sales of Pennsylvania, in lots, at 16@11 cents, and Western at 11@12c, the latter figure being from second hands. Timothy is nominal at $2.60@3.00. There is no Flax Seed coming in, and it is worth $1.90.

CHICAGO, April 5.—There was some inquiry for timothy seed, but the other discriptions ruled quite. Offerings large, and prices easier for the above mentioned seed. But unchanged for Flaxseed. Timothy ranged at $2.20@2.30 for fair to good timothy, and $2.35 for prime. Clover sold at $6.40@ 6.45 for prime medium. Sales of flax seed made at $1.90 for good and $2.05@2.07½ for prime. Hungarian sold at 90@$1 for fair to choice, and sales of millet range at $1.15@1.20 for poor, and $1.35 for choice.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R.R.—1 car lumber Heath & S; 1 do W H Walker & Son; 1 do J A Stewart; 100 bbls lime C Brown; 100 do do Adams & Co; 100 do J B Canfield & Co; 200 bbls potatoes Vangorder & S; 10 bbls whisky A E Stevenson; 10 do S Bebout & Co; 25 do do I oil T C Bidwell; 2 cars J Meyers & co; 11 boxes f fish D W Garrett; 1 bale rubber Hartley McK & co; 1 car 1 beer J Lissey & co; 1 car 3 pipe J M Walker; 1 do Lea & Gray; 1 do Bakewell; 9 bbls apples Means S & co; 25 do do Wilbert & W; 1 cask mdse J H Harker, 2 bxs d goods Lee S Smith & co; 2 bxs dry goods J H Hill & Co; 5 pails tobacco Harzog & R; 2 racks frames S Boyd; 16 packages tobacco H & W Jenkinson; 25 bxs cheese L J Blanchard; 1 car lumber Hill W & co; 8 bbls sundries J J Pettit & co; 7 bxs m syrup Aiken W & P; 10 pkgs g ware Gallinger & co; 2 bxs mdse F Pollard; 16 pkgs mdse C Miller; 17 bbls sundry Volgt M & co; 12 do do J H Loh & co; 2 barrels 4 pans central Ref co; 10 bdls chairs J Kenworthy.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—36 cars coal N Y & M C; 1 do Armstrong Cork Co; 1 do lime W J Baughman; 7 do b iron Keystone Bridge; 1 do coal Sable coal co; 2 do limber South Side Planing Mill; 1 do Ames Lowry & shingles P Dalton; 1 do Wm McKinney & Son; 5 do stone Isabella Furnace; 2 do lumber B Schmidt & co; 1 do Leopold & Ernstine; 1 do George McKee; 1 do shingles T Fisher & co; 2 do hay Laing & McK; 2 do H I Mecracken & Hro; 1 do oats Sourt & G; 1 do bark Keifer S & co; 2 do ales Maloney & L; 1 car tanners oil Walker & co; 1 do s scrap J J Lawrence, 1 car tar Pgh Tar & chemical Works; 1 do r slats Wey & W; 2 do tar C F Place; 1 car ref oil Penna R R Co; 1 do clay C H Armstrong; 29 bbls chairs W P McLean; 4 tanbloc Clogg & C; 2 bxs butter I hog eggs J bbls do 1 box lard Wm Sheldon; 1 do hay Lewis & Lyons; 1 do 1 box butter R M Owens; 2 bxs casings Marshall & Bro; 2 do butter W H Lamb; 9 calves W Hoffman; 21 sks potatoes J Donnelly; 2 bxs eggs J Hoffman; 1 calf P Lutz; 1 keg s butter A Schuman; 2 bbls 1 g hide 1 d hogs Wm Flaccus & Son; 2 calves S Younkins; 1 do F Dietrich; 1 do cochran & T; 1 bbl eggs 1 box butter S Younkins; 2 bxs cabbage 5 sacks turnips D Mccarty; 6 sacks rags Mccullough & Smith; 1st old metal Spear & Son; 8 kegs s butter 1 Silleman; 1 box butter Sheldon; 2 bbls eggs Hoerr & Stewart; 8 baskets cabbage Jas Spear; 1st h hgoods Maggie Reynolds; do do W P Taylor; 1 box sunds R Stewart; 1 cask sugar Wm Herrman; 1 box boots Wm Pickersgill Jr; 1 box mdse T J Wallace; 4 bxs m sugar Volgt M & co; 3 c tables C Liggett.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—1 beef hide 1 bdl o skins 21 sks scraps W Flaccus & Son; 24 do feed 6 bbls flour B Cochran; 250 pigs lead Davis C & Co; 1 bbl h ware Whitmore W & co; 9 kegs nppe butter Head C & Co; 20 bxs c wax Mackown T & co; 1 iron safe Hall's Safe & Lock co; 2 cars 5 hay 30 sacks hay 48 do straw L G Graff & co; 1 car lead hay H J Mccracken & Bro; 75 bxs soap Watt L & co; 86,653 lbs flour W Felt W B Lupton; 951 pcs b sides Jas H Parker; 10 bbls whisky M McCullough & co; 5 tres hams Rosenbaum & co, 8 bbl h sugar J H Hespenhide; 56 bbls oil 5 tres stearine Paine A & T; 1 box eggs 2 sks rags 8 kegs apple butter E Fox & co; 2 bbls eggs 30 sks rags H Riddle Son & co; 5 e bbls J Rhodes; 2 bbls eggs J and H Loh & co, 7 kegs a butter C H Lewis; 3 doz powers Scobia R & S; 7 tres hams 3 do s,oulders McIntire & Bro.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 car m feed S B Floyd & co; 1 do potatoes Voigt M & co; 60 sks flour Marshall R & co; 2 cars barley W G Miller; 1 do spelire Moorhead & co; 20 sacks seed Scobia R & S; 15 bbls liquor H Evert; 10 do do Milligan & H; 100 casks lard H Logan; 1 do H Loh & co, 7 kegs a butter c H Lewis; 3 doz powers Scobia R & S; 7 tres hams 3 do s,oulders McIntire & Bro.

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HOME NEWS.

Those of our subscribers who have changed their places of residence, will please leave word at this office, in order that the GAZETTE may follow them to their new homes.

Essay Contest.

The annual Essay Contest will take place in the chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College, on Tuesday evening of next week. The contest promises to be unusually interesting. Applicants for admission to the college the coming term, which commences Thursday, April 15, are coming in daily. The panic has taught many how much better a good education is than riches which "take to themselves wings and fly away."

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"The Deluge" is still on the boards and will remain there the balance of the week.

Next week John T. Raymond appears as *Colonel Sellers*, in Mark Twain's "Gilded Age."

Postponement of "The Octoroon."

The play of "The Octoroon," by the Franklin Literary Society, advertised to be given at the Academy of Music on Friday and Saturday evenings, has been postponed until next Monday and Tuesday evenings. Tickets already sold will be good at that time.

Academy of Music.

The production of "Giroflé-Girofla" has been postponed until Monday and Tuesday evenings of next week.

Trimble's Varieties.

Mr. Aims offers a good and enjoyable programme every night.

ALLEGED USURY.

A Suit Against the Federal Insurance Company of Allegheny.

An action was begun in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, yesterday, by Eccles Robinson, against the Federal Insurance Company of Allegheny, for the recovery of $360, which, he alleges, was obtained from him under the following circumstances: That on the 25th of July, 1863, affiant gave his judgment bond to S. C. Schoyer, at No. 703 September term, 1873, for $4,500; that said Schoyer was the agent and attorney of the aforesaid company at the time the bond was given; that on the 28th day of July, 1873, said Schoyer assigned the said bond to the above named company; that the bond was taken by said Schoyer for the purpose of being assign d to the defendant's company and as a device to evade the law prohibiting the taking of usurious interest for money loaned; that the bond bore six per cent. interest and the defendant took, exacted and withheld four per cent. of the face of said bond amounting to $360, which sum the defendant claims from the company in the process of law contrary to the laws of Pennsylvania. A summons was issued returnable the first Monday in May.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

···The police were paid yesterday.

···The pay roll of the late Board of Revision amounts to $3,270.

···Allegheny Councils will hold a regular meeting this evening.

···The Printing Committee of Allegheny Councils failed to have a quorum last evening.

···The Health Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening and approved a number of bills.

···Alderman Logan has moved into his new quarters, and is fitting them up in a becoming manner.

···The Hunter & Cummings well, at Petrolia, is flowing at the rate of about four hundred barrels a day.

···A brakeman on the Valley Road, Jerry Taylor by name, was run over and killed, at Oil City, Tuesday morning.

···A large house of seven room, large yard, fruit trees, &c., in Sewickley, is offered for rent free. See "To Let" column.

·····Johnny Newell was again arrested yesterday for running a gambling house on Market alley. He is in the lock-up.

···A boy named James Etchell was committed to the Reform School by Mayor Phillips yesterday afternoon for incorigibility.

···Uriah Holmes, for being drunk, and being an old offender, was sent to the Work House for ninety days yesterday, by Mayor Phillips.

···Philip Wills was committed by Alderman O'Donnell yesterday to await a hearing on a charge of felonious assault and battery.

···Daniel Gonnors was arrested yesterday and committed to the Central Police Station for stealing pig metal from the cars of the P. R. R.

···It now seems probable that the iron mills will resume at $5.50 per ton. Some started yesterday, and it is said others will be in operation to-day.

···A brakeman, whose name we were unable to learn, was killed on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad near Baden, yesterday.

···James Pyatt and Pat. Kelly were committed yesterday for contempt in not appearing in the Quarter Sessions Court to testify in a case which was on trial.

···The Street Committee visited the Third-bridge site yesterday afternoon and decided to meet next Tuesday evening and take final action in the matter.

···The *Leader* is quite facetious over our brief paragraph concerning the trial trip of the steamer John L. Rhoads. Some of its editors "know how it is themselves," and appreciate the situation.

···Kinder Blair brought an action in ejectment in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday, against the city of Allegheny, to recover possession of a lot on River avenue in that city. Summons was issued.

···The night express train, which left Oil City Monday evening, was wrecked near Rimerton station, and William Magee, the engineer, instantly killed. His remains were brought to Pittsburgh for interment.

The Hawthorne Literary Society will give an entertainment in Crusade Hall, Allegheny, this (Thursday) evening. The exercises promise to be unusually interesting. Friends of the organization are invited to be present.

···A skeleton was found yesterday, a the corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets where the men are excavating for the foundation of a new German church. There used to be a graveyard on that site, but it is a good many years ago.

Pat. Kelley and James Platt were arrested yesterday by Detective O'Mara and Messner, as absconding witnesses. They failed to answer a summons to appear before the grand jury and testify concerning the indictment for gambling against Johnny Newell.

···A bill in equity was filed in the Common Pleas Court No. 2, yesterday, by George Knoedler against George Cooper's heirs, asking the Court to appoint a Commissioner to take testimony to perpetuate the lines of a lot property in Ross township, the deeds having been lost.

···A carriage house, a two horse carriage, buggy and a lot of harness, belonging to John Paul, Esq., of Lower St. Clair township, was burned during the absence of Mr. P., who was in this city on Tuesday. The loss is $1,500, on which the sum of $600 is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

···In the March term of Courts in 1875, there were two thousand two hundred and eighty-two cases disposed of and entered upon the dockets in the Prothonotary's office, as against one thousand seven hundred and eighty one cases for the same term last year, making an increase of five hundred and one.

···Captain Nagler, of the Twenty-fifth ward station house, has been notified by Chief McCandless to appear before him for an investigation on a charge of assaulting and making indecent proposals to one Mary Walker. The Captain denies the allegations in toto and avers that he will be able to prove his innocence.

···A meeting of the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose, of Allegheny Councils, has been called for Friday at 12 o'clock. The committe will then make its annual inspection of the entire fire department, and every thing connected with it. The members of the Committee on City Property have been invited to take part in the inspection, and to examine the buildings belong to the department.

We learn from the Monongahela *Republican* that at the annual meeting of the Monongahela Valley Agricultural and Horticultural Society, the following officers were elected: President—John A. Happer, Union. Vice Presidents—Wm. Ralston, Carroll; Jas. Kerr, Carrol; J. K. Long, Mon. City; Thos. McClelland, Union; J. G. Farquhar, Somerset. Treasurer—Jos. A. Herron. Secretary—Chill W. Hazzard. Assistant Secretary—H. P. Callow, Carrol. Cor. Secretary—Wm. P. Patton, Carrol. Managers—Daniel Castner, Carrol; J. F. Cooper, Fal'field; Aaron Brawdy, M. City; Thos. Teaple, Carrol; Jas. H. Vanvoorhis, Monongahela City; Frank Nelson, Carrol; J. M. C. Bentley, Carrol; J. H. Teagle, Carrol; F. W. Cooper, Union. Honorary Managers—Bradford Allen, Carrol; Vincent Colvin, Fal'field; A. J. Buffington, Bentleysville; D. H. Williams, Carrol; John Patton, Carrol; Wm. Galbraith, Carrol; J. B. Gibson, Fal'field; Isaac Jones, M. City; D. P. Allen, Forward. Auditors—Wm. Wallace, Forward; Y. H. Huffman, Somerset.

PERSONAL.

···Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, of Johnstown, one of the Centennial Committee from Pennsylvania, was at the tea party at Library Hall last night

Allegheny Trunk Store.

Messrs. J. S. Goe & Co., have removed to No. 19 Federal street Allegheny City, where parties can at all times find a general and elegant assortment of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Valises and Traveling Bags, of the best quality and at prices to accord with the times. All orders will receive prompt attention. An examination of stock and prices is respectfully solicited.

House Furnishing Goods of all kinds, at Reineman's, 201 Penn avenue.

Dr. Gale French,
DENTIST,
238 Penn avenue.

Hard Bread,
the same as used by the army, can be had at Marvin's, 91 and 93 Liberty St.

COLONIAL MEMORIES.

The Early Days of the Republic.

Reminiscences of Continental Times—The First Centennial Tea Party at Library Hall Last Night—A Gathering of Rare Splendor—The Gorgeous Decorations of the Hall.

The Beauty and Fashion of the Community out in Full Force—An Evening of Social Cheer—Speech Making, Promenading and General Gayety—Patriotism and Fashion in Brilliant Display.

Old time memories and manners, customs and costumes, prevailed at Library Hall last night. It was a grand revival of colonial times, and amid the most pleasant combination of circumstances—social cheer and general gayety—reminiscences of continental days were recalled, the old times contrasted with the new, and free vent given to a little effervescing patriotism; the ancient chronicler who was present took a special delight in explaining to all inquirers how it all come about, by saying:

"Ye idea of ye ... ing in a grande way, ye hundredthe anniversarie of our Nation's Birthe Daye, by holding a great International Exposition, was firste broached about ye year 1868, in Philadelphia, and it created some interest. The subject was agayn started in 1870, but it was not until 1871 that anie steppes were taken toward practically organizing the great scheme. Since then it has attayned great prominence in ye cities of ye whole countrie, and ye celebration is bound to be a magnificent success. In all ye Eastern cities ye ladies have given Tea Parties in aid of ye Centennial, both for ye purpose of helping it financialle and to stimulate interest in ye patriotic sentiment. In imitation of them our publick spirited ladies have organized ye series of Tea Parties, and ye firste partye commences this evening."

The general public, whose patriotism and purses were equal to the occasion, had been invited, and in response thereto the stream of visitors commenced to pour into the hall as soon as the doors were thrown open, and in an incredibly short space of time, from all parts of the compass, the patriotic hosts had gathered until there was an assemblage that, without any hurt to the imagination, might have been regarded as a fresh and vicacious importation from fairy land; and the place where they had gathered was not an unfit place for the gathering of such a "faire companyee."

A General View.

There have been occasional hints thrown out recently in the press, of the efforts made to transform our most ornate public building into a place for the assemblage of the Centennial hosts, but those hints have given but a faint idea of the reality, and indeed the visitor will have to spend more than an evening before all the beauties of the decorations can be thoroughly appreciated. Entering the hall by the main stairway the first evidences of the work, which has been so well done, is seen in the tasteful manner in which the lobby has been fitted up. It is festooned with plants and flowers, which line the walls. At one side is a rustic arbor, from whence nothing stronger than lemonade is dispensed, but that is nectar in beautiful form, in the son of Jesse. To your tents, O, Israel."

When the rebellion of Latimer was ended, and the Roman Senate met to determine what should be done with the conquered, there was the same disposition to ask for confiscation and disfranchisement. But the wise and good Camiblus said: "No! let us make them our fellow-citizens, and thus add to the power and glory of Rome."

These words example for us one from Sacred and the other from Profane History—come down to us for our warning and instruction. Guided by wisdom and the crowning virtue of Christian charity, we will efface the scars and soothe the heart-aches left by our civil strife, and take a fraternal position in interests and common hopes against the recurrence of bloody scenes.

We have here to-night a symbol of perfect union—Massachusetts and South Carolina, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and all of the other States, north and south, east and west, are met in generous rivalry, each seeking to attest her zeal and devotion to the general cause. This is the outgrowth of woman's gentle and forgiving nature, and of her patriotic love, which spreads like a benediction over all the land. There was but one Joan of Arc, but one Maid of Saragossa, but there are a hundred thousand American women who have shown a devotion to their country quite as sincere and far more beneficent. Woman has ever been the instructor and exemplar in unselfish and steadfast adherence to purity and truth. When Judas betrayed and Peter denied, and nine of the others deserted, the Marys were faithful to the last. All through the course of history the influence of woman has been manifest, and has stamped its impress upon every people. Her smiles and sympathies, her ministerings and her prayers made heaven in the home, and the dark ages of years have not diminished their power. I do hope that the example of these ladies may inspire you all with patriotic zeal, I now commit you to their graceful hospitality."

A Centenarian's Letter.

At the conclusion of the address, which was frequently interrupted by applause. The speaker read the following letter:

WELLSVILLE, O., April 7, 1875.

Mrs. Martha Undutcher, Centennial Tea Party, Library Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa.

I very much regret that I am too feeble to to come to your Centennial Tea Party, to which I have had the honor of an invitation. In the Providence of God, I was permitted on the 23d of September, 1873, to celebrate my own Centennial in the midst of my descendants, and there was then duly photographed in a group for preservation. Thanking you for your kindness and attention, and hoping that our glorious Republic and federation tea parties may last while our governments last, and not like my Cent nnial, last only long enough to be once celebrated,

I am very truly yours,
HENRY ATEN.

P. S.—Captain Robert Beer of Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, has a photograph of myself and also of my sister. I was born in Northampton county, Pa., September 23, 1773, and am now in my one hundred and second year. H. A.

The visitors were then dismissed by the thority of their hostesses and given full privilege to roam at their will, to enjoy all that had been prepared for their entertainment. The majority of them, however, with proper politeness waited for

The Reception

When General Washington and his estimable wife received with affable grace all who desired to pay their respects. Gen. Washington, as personated by General James S. Negley, having his goatee and moustache, looked the colonial captain very accurately. He was gorgeous in Continental uniform, consisting of a cut-away blue brass-buttoned coat, slashed with orange colored velvet on the lappels and tails, kneebreeches fastened with buckle buckles, low pumps, and the whole outfit completed with a particularly handsome-ly mounted officer's sword.

Lady Washington was arrayed in a black velvet dress, with white satin overskirt, ornamented with white and black velvet spiral trimming around the edges, lace cap and band, trimmed with a very large and glittering diamond star, and diamond jewelry to correspond. Those who have in close judgment we have confidence, declare that her costume was just perfect—perfect as to taste, and as a representation of Lady Washington's raiment in the olden time.

The reception continued for about half an hour, and the distinguished couple clasped hands with many of our most distinguished citizens, among which noticably were Bishops Kerfoot and Domenec.

After the reception there was a general break-up—some dropping into the gallery of Antiquities, others promenading in the Library room and still others found a feast for the eyes and a feast for the inner man as well in looking at the beautiful decorations of the tables and partaking of the genuine tea and edibles served out by dainty hands.

THE GLORIOUS THIRTEEN.

To give a detailed and minute description of the many beautiful, elegant and valuable adornments of the tables representing the thirteen original States of the Union would, in order to do full justice to them, require far more time and space than the writer can command, hence but a general account can be submitted now. The parquette is covered with staging, and around the outer edge, following the shape of the balcony, all the tables except two are located. The stage boxes are tastefully decorated with pots of growing plants, banners and boquets. From the front of the balcony, and along its entire length, the national colors are suspended in festoons.

The National Table.

In a recess toward the rear of the stage is the National table. It occupies the most prominent place and as a matter of course came in for its share of patronage. Indeed the crowd seemed to be heavier around it last night than at any other place. In the background is the word "National," formed by gas jets, which make it conspicuous all over the house. Just below the glittering gas light is a golden eagle, mounted on a globe and holding in its beak the figures 1876. The table is in the shape of a star, each of the six corners containing a choice bouquet. In the centre is a large figure, very ingenious in design and of delicate and curious workmanship. Near the base of it are four figures representing the prominent trades of Pittsburgh—puddling, mining, glassblowing and blacksmithing. It also contains designs indicative of the agricultural, commercial and other interests of the Nation, and of the military department of the Government—the infantry, artillery and cavalry service. The coats of arms of the various States are also given a place in this figure, which was the subject of much comment and admiration. The floral decorations of the table were ample and superb. Indeed flowers abounded everywhere and their perfume filled the entire hall. The National table was attended by the following ladies:

Mrs. W. G. Johnston,	Mrs. W. D. Wood,
Mrs. A. H. Miller,	Mrs. Robt. McKnight
Mrs. M. K. Moorhead,	Mrs. J. Rodgers,
Miss R. P. Leech,	Miss Annie Bissell,
Mrs. Jno. Harper,	Miss A. L. Jackson,
Mrs. Geo. F. McClean,	Mrs. Jno. K. Speer,
Mrs. F. Sellers,	Mrs. W. W. Patrick,
Mrs. S. Schoyer, Jr.,	Mrs. M. B. Suydam,
Mrs. Dr. A. M. Speer,	Mrs. Jas. H. Hopkins,

ASSISTANTS.

Miss Stella Jones,	Miss L. Laughlin,
Miss Sallie Ormsby,	Miss E. Purviance,
Miss Clara Schwartz,	Miss Fannie Hunter,
Miss Alice Sellers,	Miss Hussey,
Miss Sallie Johnston,	Miss Elder,
Miss A. Johnston,	Miss Jean Wallace,
Miss B. McKnight,	Miss Carrie Patrick,
Miss Kate McKnight	Miss J Moorhead,
Miss M. McKnight,	Miss Mary Murphy,
Miss Lydia Herst,	Miss K. Hutchinson,
Miss Ettie Logan,	Miss T. Hutchinson,
Miss Lizzie Nimick,	Miss E. Hutchinson,

On either side of the National table are refreshment stands where ice cream is furnished to order. These are also in charge of the ladies who preside at the National, and they both did a thriving business last night.

The Keystone Table.

About in the center of the stage is the Pennsylvania table, occupying the next most prominent place after the National. Arches spring from the four corners and cross each other in the centre above. Over them is carelessly thrown a National flag forming a sort of canopy, and from the intersection of the arches is suspended a bell covered by rare and beautiful flowers. The chief feature of this table, however, is the quaint costumes of the young ladies, all of whom are arrayed in full Quaker dress and who say "thee" and "thou." For instance when a young man asks how much a cigar is worth, which is a question he should not propound, the fair attendant says "I will charge thee twenty-five cents. Wilt thou have one?" The youth certainly wilt for his tongue would refuse to say "nay," even if he were so inclined. The Keystone table is presided over by the following ladies:

Mrs. T. M. Carnegie,	Mrs. W. W. Young,
Mrs. Wm. Frew,	Mrs. S. Harbaugh,
Mrs. Col. Kerr,	Mrs. Wm. Rea.

ASSISTANTS.

Miss M. Harbaugh,	Miss Mattie Moody,
Miss Bettie Kerr,	Miss Lottie Miller,
Miss Tillie Gross,	Miss Mary Rea,
Miss F. Coleman,	Miss Annie Wells.

New Hampshire.

First in the circle of tables extending around the staging is the one set apart for New Hampshire. The principal ornaments upon it, except the flowers, which are to be found in profusion upon every table, are cakes of New Hampshire manufacture and pattern, entwined with evergreen. It is in charge of the following ladies:

Mrs. Robt. Arthurs,	Mrs. Wm. Mullins,
Mrs. F. H. Eaton,	Mrs. G. T. Robinson,
Mrs. Capt. McCallum,	Mrs. E. Clarke.

ASSISTANTS.

Miss Josie Eaton,	Miss Bertha Harton,
Miss Mary Arthurs,	Miss S. Blackmore,
Miss Carrie Holmes,	Miss Allie Eaton,
Miss N. Campbell,	Miss A. L. Thurston.

The Old Bay State.

A beautiful scarlet banner, containing the coat of arms and trimmed with gilt fringe, occupies a lofty position and indicates by the name upon it that the Massachusetts table is there. The coat of arms contains the motto of the State, *Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem*—"with the sword she seeks quiet peace under liberty." The table was ornamented last night with a tureen carved from ice, decorated with flowers and filled with oysters. It made the mouth water to look at it. Another specialty was a hub, in representation of Boston, "the hub of the universe," around which was a profusion of floral decorations, and from the center of which a flag staff rose, and at the top of it the banner referred to. The following ladies gracefully upheld the dignity and honor of the Old Bay State:

Mrs. W. L. McClintock,	Mrs. Geo. Shiras,
Mrs. D. A. Stewart,	Mrs. A. D. Smith,
Mrs. J. B. McFadden,	Mrs. F. S. Bissell.

ASSISTANTS.

Miss Sophie Pennock,	Miss Aggie Hays,
Miss Mary Gray,	Miss Bessie Kennedy,
Miss Nannie Lewis,	Miss Mollie Caldwell.
Miss Lillie Smith,	

Rhode Island and Vermont.

"Little Rhody" and the "Green Mountain State" are combined in one table. The former is represented by a prettily worked anchor, and the latter by a miniature "Green Mountain," made of moss. The following ladies superintend the affairs of both Commonwealths:

Mrs. Wm. Murray,	Mrs. W. E. Schmertz,
" R. C. Schmertz,	Miss Mary McKee,
" R. W. Guthrie,	Mrs. Kennedy,
" Sawyer.	

ASSISTANTS.

Miss Florence Horne,	Miss Martha Childs,
" Annie Sutton,	" Millie Schmertz,
" Annie King,	" Miss McDevitt,

The Nutmeg State.

The word "Connecticut," wrought in white flowers and extending over the table in the shape of a crescent, is quite effective, and an honor to those who are proud to bear the name of Yankees. From the centre of the crescent depends the legend, "He who brought us over still sustains us." The following ladies dispense the hospitalities of the Connecticut table:

Mrs. H. W. Oliver,	Mrs. Chas. L. Cole,
" J. T. McKennan,	" Thos. Graff,
" J. E. B. Dalzell,	" Jos. L. Bennett.

ASSISTANTS.

Miss Flora Wilson,	Miss Julie McKelvy,
" Beckie Shields,	" Annie McKennan,
" Julie Bennett,	" Maggie Arnett.
" Birdie Dickson.	

New Jersey.

Mr. John Chislett put his ingenuity and decorative ability to work and succeeded in forming the words "New Jersey" in a table which is quite creditable to his taste, and the production was much admired last night. The words are made of moss and flowers, with the aid of wire to fasten them, and extend over the New Jersey table. Among the many beautiful things it contains is a splendid pyramid of fruits and flowers, containing also sweet potatoes and cranberries, some of the chief products of the State. Although New Jersey is a little State its representative table is just as large as any of the rest and as much admired. The following ladies are the attendants:

Mrs. E. P. Jones,	Mrs. Judge Mellon,
Mrs. S. McKee,	Mrs. S. J. Adams,
Mrs. David Aiken,	Mrs. E. C. Negley,

ASSISTANTS.

Miss Armstrong,	Miss Lucy Young,
Miss Sadie Chislett,	Miss Eddie Pearson,
Miss Eva Anschutz,	Miss N. McMasters,
Miss Emily Parry,	Miss Katie Aiken.

The Empire State.

The chief ornament of the State of New York table is a full rigged miniature ship, which is intended to represent the vast marine interests of the Commonwealth. Another decoration of interest is the regimental colors of the Seventieth N. Y. Volunteers, which went through the war of the rebellion and emerged "all tattered and torn." They are now in the custody of the surviving members of "Friend Rifles," a company from this city which served in that regiment, and are loaned to the ladies for this occasion through the solicitation of Major Denniston. The financial interests of New York are watched by the following ladies:

Miss Holmes,	Mrs. Allen Kramer,
Mrs. W. H. Ewing,	Mrs. Jno. H. Dalzell,
Mrs. Dr. Dickson,	Mrs. W. Kirkpatrick.

ASSISTANTS.

Miss Julie Harding,	Miss L. Berry,
Miss L. Caldwell,	Miss P. Pears,
Miss Mattie Cook,	Miss F. Dalzell,
	Miss Alice Maud Thurston.

Georgia.

The Georgia table is a very beautiful one and the deft hands that assisted in the arrangement of its decorations have done a work for which pride is pardonable. In the chandelier above glisten ears of yellow corn and blades of wheat. Suspended below is a beautiful blue banner fringed with gold, and in the center of the table is a pyramid made of square blocks of ice, lessening in proportion as they rise, the whole tastefully covered with flowers and surmounted with an ingeniously interlaced basket of heads of wheat. The table is also garnished with two smaller floral pyramids on each side of the centre piece. The following ladies are the officiating spirits:

Mrs. Wm. Thaw,	Mrs. Richard Hays,
" Thos. Shields,	" J. Laughlin, Sr,
" Judge Williams,	" Jno. Caldwell,
" E. M. Byers.	

ASSISTANTS.

Miss Alice Edwards,	Miss M. McClelland,
Ye Misses Shields,	" Lydia Hays,
Miss S. Pennock,	" Mary Thaw,
" Grace Williams,	" Clara Gray,
" Kate Lyon.	

The Palmetto State.

South Carolina being noted for its cotton and palmetto trees, neither have been permitted to go unrepresented. Cotton is particularly plentiful, and pokes its powdered face out everywhere. The first decoration which attracts attention at this table are the words "South Carolina," made of cotton, which is held in its place by some ingenious contrivance, and to which additional beauty is lent by the vivid green of the Virginia creeper twined around it. The words extend over the table, and are large and distinct enough to be seen from any part of the hall. Toward the rear of the table is a palmetto plant and in the center is a white mound of cotton, upon which sprigs of green vine are laid, and in the arms of the chandelier above is still more cotton, rendered attractive and pretty with flowers stuck in here and there. The ladies who preside at the South Carolina table are as follows:

Mrs. James O'Hara,	Miss Hamilton,
" L. Holmes,	Mrs. Dr. Daly,
" W. G. McCandless,	" T. D. Messler.

ASSISTANTS.

Miss Ella Horne,	Miss Clara Gray,
" Neil Stewart,	" Annie Zug,
" H. Hamilton,	" Jennie Bare,
" L. Hamilton,	

The Old North State.

"North Carolina—The first colony to sanction the Declaration of Independence, April 15, 1776." Such is the historical boast which shines forth from the table devoted to North Carolina. The ladies who are caring for its interests made it very attractive and beautiful. In the centre of the table are two Parian marble figures, intended to represent the State coat of arms. One of them is holding a liberty pole and cap, and between them is a cornucopia pouring out its wealth of fruit, comprising oranges, bananas, grapes, apricots, &c. The staple products of the State are represented by resin, tobacco, rice and cotton, each occupying a corner of the table. And last but not least is an article which to many proved an enigma and regarding which information was often requested. It wouldn't have been necessary to tell a colored plantation hand what it is. Indeed, a recognition would be almost mutual. It is a hoe cake baked in ashes. The following ladies are in charge of the North Carolina table:

Mrs. John L. Gill, Jr.,	Mrs. A. T. Lorenz.
" Farrelly Aldea,	" McKee,
" J. Rudyard,	" John Foster,
" Stirling.	

ASSISTANTS.

Miss Ellie Young,	Miss Sidney Lorenz,
" Blanch Rudyard,	" Hannah Irwin,
" E. Jones,	" Lulu Smith,
" Emma McKee.	

The Old Dominion.

The table marked Virginia includes not only that State, but West Virginia and Ohio. A banjo hanging against a pillar behind the table is one of the most appropriate and significant adornments in the entire hall, and calls for no explanation, because all know that in every section of Virginia the banjo is the favorite musical instrument of the blacks. A large wreath of tobacco represents the chief product of Virginia, and an old-style flat-boat in miniature, named the "Ohio," and dated 1776, is representative of the manner in which the beautiful river was navigated when Pittsburgh was in its babyhood, and all the surrounding country an unreclaimed wilderness. The following ladies officiate here:

Mrs. Jas. Caldwell,	Mrs. J. McM. King,
" J. B. Sweitzer,	Miss Mary Hays,
" Dr. Hostetter,	" Amy Rickey,
" C. W. Baer.	

ASSISTANTS.

Miss Caldwell.	Miss Jones,
" AnnieSweitzer,	" Bracken,
" Mattie Watson,	" Blair,
" Shinn,	" Lydia Harper.

Maryland.

On the State of Maryland table the most prominent decoration is the representation of the coat-of-arms. A faithful re-production of it was an impossibility but the ladies managed to aquit themselves with great credit. On both sides of the shield are bronze figures supporting an eagle. The floral decorations are rich and rare. The ladies in charge are as follows:

Mrs. J. B. Guthrie,	Mrs. J. H. Childs,
" W. J. Moorhead,	" Jas. P. Wood,
" Henry Hays,	" H. Childs, Jr.

ASSISTANTS.

Mrs. R. Wister,	Miss Sally Caner,
Miss Lydia Hays,	" Lizzie Butler,
" Kate Guthrie,	" M. McClelland,
" Sally Doughty,	" Annie McCord.
" Laura Bidwell,	

Delaware.

A blue silk stream r twined around a pyramid of flowers and bearing the word "Delaware" tells the curious to what State the last table in the circle is devoted. Beautiful wealth of flowers and abundance of edibles there is nothing particularly striking about it, unless we except a ship in the rear. The following ladies have charge of it:

Mrs. B. F. Jones,	Mrs. D. McCandless,
" M. W. Watson,	" Frank Semple,
"Dr. A. Reed,	" C. E. Ramsey.

ASSISTANTS.

Miss Annie Snyder,	Miss C. Reed,
" Helen McCandless,	" Watson,
" Grace Gormley,	" Mamie Jones,
" A. Reed.	

The Antiquity Department.

This is one of the most attractive features of the entertainment, and contains many rare articles of interest. Portraits of the early settlers of the country adorn the walls, and relics of war as well as of "ye olden time" may be seen in glass show cases prepared for their reception. It is impossible to give a full list of the articles in this department, and hence mention can only be made of the most interesting. The list is as follows:

A cup from the China set of Richard Henry Lee, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The house was burned by the Union army during the late war, and this cup was taken from the ruins. Carried to the Sanitary Fair by Mrs. W. P. Marshall.

A spoon belonging to the family of Chief Justice Ellsworth, about one hundred and fifty years old. Contributed by Mrs. W. P. Marshall.

A ring which belonged to Mrs. J. T. A. Washington, a niece of General Washington, about one hundred years old. Contributed by Mrs. W. P. Marshall.

A salt-spoon belonging to Chief Justice Ellsworth's family, about eighty years old. Contributed by Mrs. W. P. Marshall.

Small locks of hair of General Washington and Mrs. Washington—a few hairs of each. Contributed by Mrs. W. P. Marshall, who inherited it from her ancestors, who were related to Washington.

Small portrait of the widow and two daughters of Col. Philip Johnson, of New Jersey, killed at the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776—history says "As gallant an officer as ever commanded a battallion." The picture was painted in 1768.

The supposed oldest Bible in the United States. Contributed by Wm. E. Schmertz.

German Bible, printed at Germantown in 1776. Contributed by Dr. Hostetter.

Franklin Almanac of 1821. Contributed by H. Hostetter.

A powder-horn seventy-five years old. Contributed by H. Hostetter.

A pair of slippers belonging to Jean Lindsay, housekeeper of General Washington. Contributed by Mrs. Judge Mellon.

A small book made of the timber from the powder magazine of Fort Duquesne. Contributed by Miss Kate Wickersham.

A small photograph from a life-size oil portrait of General Washington. The picture has been recently enlarged, by Hon. Robert Rutherford, a member of the First Congress of the United States. Mr. Rutherford was a personal friend of Washington, and he considered this one much the best likeness of the General in his uniform, as Commander-in-Chief. Contributed by Mrs. W. P. Marshall.

A cup belonging originally to Mrs. Timothy Edwards, the mother of Jonathan Edwards, and handed down through years old. Contributed by Mrs. W. P. Marshall.

A knitting-sheath, of Mrs. Bedinger, about one hundred years old. Contributed by Mrs. W. P. Marshall.

Copy of Guthrie's System of Geography, printed in 1785. Contributed by Chas. C. Baer.

Revolutionary scrip, value $80, issued 177[illegible]. Contributed by Dr. W. M. Kerr.

Cup and saucers, one hundred and fifty years old. Contributed by Mrs. W. W. Patrick.

Bow, arrows, quiver and scalping-knife, obtained by Captain J. W. Raymond, of Bismarck, Dakota, from a Sioux chief—after a battle between the Ancharees and Sioux, fought near Bismarck. The chief killed a Sioux chief, and these, besides the scalp, were the spoils. Contributed by Gen. Negley.

A tomahawk, obtained by John Leasure, of Bismarck, from Thin Crow, an Ancharee chief, and is one of the insignias of chieftainship, being at once an instrument of war, and a pipe-of-peace. Contributed by Gen. Negley.

A sampler, worked in 1794. Contributed by N. H. Dickson.

A sample of ribbon, made in 1780. Contributed by N. H. Dickson.

A sample of wedding dress, made in 1765. Contributed by N. H. Dickson.

Button from the coat of Dr. Witherspoon, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Contributed by N. H. Dickson.

A small fancy tea-chest, with porcelain lining, given to Miss Chew, of Maryland, by a British officer of high rank, during the Revolutionary war. When given to her it was filled with the finest teas of three kinds. Contributed by Mrs. Col. S. M. Wickersham.

A piece of a large elm tree at Shackamaxon—now Kensington—on the Delaware, under which William Penn held his famous treaty with the Indians in 1682. Contributed by Hays Ewer.

A silver pitcher and four large pieces, comprising a set, made from a massive tankard, brought from England in 1679, by William and Margaret Cooper, who came with William Penn's colony, and who bought from Arasapha, the Indian chief, the land at Cooper's Point, N. J., opposite the city of Philadelphia, where many of their descendants still reside. The tankard being too cumbrous for ordinary use, was made available in this way. Contributed by Mrs. Thomas Keenan.

Top of a gold snuff-box belonging to the Ellsworth family, about one hundred and fifty years old. Contributed by Mrs. W. P. Marshall.

A glass plate belonging to Major Bedinger, an officer of the Revolutionary army, about one hundred years old. Contributed by Mrs. W. P. Marshall.

A glass plate belonging to Major Bedinger, an officer of the Revolutionary army, about one hundred years old. Contributed by Mrs. W. P. Marshall.

A spoon from the slave of Mary Mosely, (Mrs. Ellsworth), about one hundred and seventy years old. Contributed by Mrs. W. P. Marshall.

A spoon from the wedding silver of Elsie Thompson Ellsworth, about one hundred years old. Contributed by Mrs. W. P. Marshall.

Spoons belonging to Major Bedinger, about one hundred years old. Contributed by Mrs. W. P. Marshall.

A photograph from an engraving of Richard Henry Lee, taken from a portrait. Contributed by Mrs. W. P. Marshall.

A clasp from a child's string of coral, worn about one hundred years ago. Contributed by Mrs. W. P. Marshall.

Portrait of Jos. Harman. Contributed by Mrs. Denny.

Portrait of Hon. Harmer Denny. Contributed by Mrs. Denny.

Portrait of Hon. Judge Baldwin. Contributed by Mrs. Denny.

Portrait of Hon. James Ross. Contributed by Mrs. Denny.

Certificate of membership of Ebenezer Denny in the society at Cincinnati, dated 1785, and signed by George Washington. Contributed by Mrs. Denny.

Picture of General Washington and Lafayette before Yorktown. Contributed by Mrs. Denny.

Portrait of Harrison (original). Contributed by Mrs. J. H. Shoenberger.

Portrait of General Washington. Contributed by Mrs. J. H. Shoenberger.

Portrait of Rev. Dr. Sproull, of Philadelphia, painted in 1776. Contributed by Mrs. Denny.

Portrait of Mr. Downs, of Scotland, 1708. Contributed by Mrs. Sellers, Sr.

Two copies of the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of 1765 and 1768, containing the "Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic." Contributed by G. J. Young & Sons.

Portraits of General Washington and wife. Contributed by Mrs. J. H. Shoenberger.

A certificate of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, ninety years old. Contributed by Mrs. Okely of Allegheny.

An Old "Gazette."

The oldest copy of the Pittsburgh GAZETTE extant, dated Saturday, February 17, 1787. Marked Vol. 1, No. XXX. It is a small sheet fifteen by nineteen inches and contains a report of a patriotic convention held at Washington, made up of delegates from different townships of the county, which were elected to represent said townships for the ensuing year. The second article which appears on the title page is an essay on "Women." On the fourth page are advertisements, and as it was in a frame the inside pages could not be seen. On the bottom of the last page is the following: Notice—Printed and and sold by John Scull and John Boyd at their printing office on Water street, where subscriptions and advertisements for this paper are thankfully received, and printing in its different branches is done with care, elegance and expedition. Advertisements not exceeding a square are inserted three weeks for a dollar, and every continuance after, one-fourth of a dollar; those exceeding a square are inserted in proportion. Contributed by Samuel Nixon, of Scott township. Mr. Nixon said he had been offered twenty-five dollars for this copy of the GAZETTE a number of times since it had been placed on exhibition.

Battle flag of Co. B. First Artillery P. R. V. C. These were the first colors in the army of the Potomac draped in mourning in memory of President Lincoln at the time of his assassination. Contributed by Hon. William McClelland, attorney at law in this city.

An ancient piano, between eighty and ninety years old, which is still almost as good as new. It has a drawer in each end. Contributed by Mrs. Linford of Allegheny.

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